Section II.2:

Annual Performance Goals and Measures:

Detailed Results FY 2003–FY 2006

This appendix provides targets and results for all of EPA's annual performance goals (APGs) and measures for FY 2003 through FY 2006. The 4-year table included here provides the most current performance data available. While in some cases FY 2006 data are not yet available, FY 2005 data that has become available since the Agency published its FY 2005 Performance and Accountability Report has been included.

EPA has continued to improve and refine its performance measures, and as a result some APGs and measures have changed over the years and may not have targets or data for all four fiscal years included on the table. Annual performance measures that are "new" for FY 2006 are flagged; in several cases they do not have data for FY 2003 through FY 2005. Thus in addition to presenting the latest performance data available, the table also portrays the evolution of the Agency's performance metrics and illustrates performance trends.

The table presents performance measures grouped first by Goal, then Strategic Objective, and finally under the annual performance goals to which they apply. Measures developed through the Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) assessments are displayed in italics. Background information included with annual performance goals will provide context for EPA's statement of intended performance with respect to the Agency's past accomplishments and progress toward its longer-term strategic objectives.

The data that EPA has used to measure its performance are described in the "Supplemental Information" to this report, provided on the Internet. More information available at http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/finstatement/2006PAR.

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breathe and risks to human health and the environment are reduced. Reduce greenhouse gas intensity by enhancing partnerships with businesses and other sectors.

Objective 1: Healthier Outdoor Air

Through 2010, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

APG 1.1 Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels—PM_{10}		Status
In 2006	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM_{10} standard will increase by 4% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of 11% (relative to 1992).	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM_{10} standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2004) for a cumulative total of 7% (relative to 1992).	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM_{10} standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 6% (relative to 1992).	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Maintain healthy air quality for 6.1 million people living in monitored areas attaining the PM standards; increase by 81 thousand the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.1 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient PM_{10} Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992.	10	6	6	6	7	10	11	Data Avail 2007	Percent
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient PM_{10} Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992.	45	50	40	54	74	77	130	Data Avail 2007	Percent
Total number of people who live in areas measuring clean air for PM_{10}.					120.8	123.5	126.4	Data Avail 2007	Million People
Areas measuring clean air for PM_{10}.					10	3	38	Data Avail 2007	Areas
Additional people living in new areas measuring clean air for PM_{10}.					453,000	453,000	5,500,000	Data Avail 2007	People
Tons of PM_{10} Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources.	*37,297*	*37,297*	*49,729*	*49,729*	*62,161*	*62,161*	*74,594*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Tons*

Background: The 1992 baseline for population is the population in areas not classified or designated as attainment for the clean air national ambient air quality standards. The 1992 baseline for areas is those areas that are designated as non-attainment of the NAAQs but not meeting the standard (50 areas). Through FY 2003, 120,279,036 are living in areas designated to attainment; 5 areas are designated to attainment for this/these pollutants. The 1995 baseline for PM_{10} reduced from mobile sources is 880,000 tons. Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM_{10} from mobile source is 613,000 tons. Prior to 2005, EPA only counted the population where the ambient monitor was located; in 2005, EPA began to count the population in the defined planning area (CAA-Part 81) which took into account a larger area and population. The FY 2003 and FY 2004 targets and actuals have been adjusted to match the new methodology.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.2 Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy CO, SO_2, NO_2, Lead		Status
In 2006	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 13% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of 66% (relative to 1992).	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2004) for a cumulative total of 53% (relative to 1992).	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by 4% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 53% (relative to 1992).	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Maintain healthy air quality for 53 million people living in monitored areas attaining the CO, NO_2, SO_2, and Lead standards; increase by 1.1 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 1.2 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992.	63	47	53	49	53	53	66	Data Avail 2007	Percent
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992.	74	91	87	99	108	108	111	Data Avail 2007	Percent
Total number of people who live in areas measuring clean air for CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb.					120.8	174.0	189.7	Data Avail 2007	Million People
Areas measuring clean air for CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb.					10	10	4	Data Avail 2007	Areas
Additional people living in new areas measuring clean air for CO, NO_2, SO_2, or Pb.					4,100,000	4,100,000	15,500,00	Data Avail 2007	People
Total Number of People Living in Areas Designated in Attainment with Clean Air Standards for CO, NO_2, SO_2, and Pb	54.2	53.7	174.0	173.3					Million People
Additional People Living in Newly Designated Areas with Demonstrated Attainment of the CO, NO_2, SO_2, and Pb Standards.	1,118,800	740,000	6,150,000	5,400,000					People
Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.	*0.51*	*0.51*	*0.67*	*0.67*	*0.84*	*0.84*	*1.01*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Tons*

Background: The 1992 baseline for population is the population in areas not classified or designated as attainment for the clean air national ambient air quality standards. The 1992 baseline for areas is those areas that are designated as non-attainment of the NAAQS but not meeting the standard (119 areas). Through FY 2003, 167 million people are living in areas designated to attainment: 108 areas are designated to attainment for this/these pollutants. The 1995 baseline for mobile source CO emissions was 70.9M tons. Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emission. The 2000 baseline was 79.2M tons for mobile source CO emissions. While on-road CO emissions continue to decrease, there is an overall increase in mobile source CO emissions due to a growth in nonroad CO.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.3 Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels—8 Hour		Status
In 2006	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2004) for a cumulative total of 7% (relative to 2001).	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard will increase by 4% (relative to 2004) for a cumulative total of 7% (relative to 2001)	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour standard will increase by 3% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 3% (relative to 2001).	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.3 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline. (New in FY 2006)			2	3	3	6	5	Data Avail 2007	Percentage
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value. (New in FY 2006)			8	15.5	13	32.1	17	Data Avail 2007	Percentage
Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application. (New in FY 2006)			61	61	65	69	70	Data Avail 2007	Percentage
Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application. (New in FY 2006)			85	85	88	88	91	Data Avail 2007	Percentage
Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application. (New in FY 2006)			75	75	79	79	83	Data Avail 2007	Percentage
Millions of Tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources.	0.51	0.51	0.68	0.68	0.86	0.86	1.03	Data Avail 2007	Million Tons
Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources.	1.02	1.02	1.35	1.35	1.69	1.69	2.03	Data Avail 2007	Million Tons

Background: EPA designated the attainment status for areas in April 2004. That data provided the population baseline as well as the number of areas that are not in attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. The 1995 baseline was 8.1M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, and 12.0M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. Beginning in FY 2005, the Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline year for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline was 7.7M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, and 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. The 1992 baseline for population is the population in areas not classified or designated as attainment for the clean air national ambient air quality standards.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.4 Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels—$PM_{-2.5}$		Status
In 2006	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the $PM_{2.5}$ standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2005) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the $PM_{2.5}$ standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the $PM_{2.5}$ standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.4 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 2001.			1	20	1	45	1	Data Avail 2007	Percent
Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient $PM_{2.5}$ Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 2001.			1	46	1	21	1	Data Avail 2007	Percent
Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.			*1*	*3*	2	*5*	2	*Data Avail 2007*	*Percent*
Tons of $PM_{2.5}$ Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources.	*36,370*	*36,370*	*48,974*	*48,974*	*61,217*	*61,217*	*73,460*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Tons*

Background: EPA designated the attainment status for areas in FY 2005. That data provided the population baseline as well as the number of areas that are not in attainment for the $PM_{2.5}$ standard. Beginning in FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for $PM_{2.5}$ from mobile sources is 613,000 tons.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.5 Reduce SO_2 Emissions[1]		Status
In 2006	Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achieving the year 2010 SO_2 emissions cap for utilities. Annual emissions reduction target is 7.0 million tons from the 1980 baseline.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achieving the year 2010 SO_2 emissions cap for utilities. Annual emissions reduction target is 6.9 million tons from the 1980 baseline.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Maintain or increase annual SO_2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline. Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of Year 2010 SO_2 emissions cap for utilities.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Maintain or increase annual SO_2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline. Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of Year 2010 SO_2 emissions cap for utilities.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.5 Reduce SO_2 Emissions[1] *(continued)*

APG 1.5 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
SO_2 Emissions Reduced	5	6.8	5	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	Data Avail 2007	Million Tons

Background: The base is comparison for assessing progress on the annual performance goal is the 1980 emissions baseline. The 1980 SO_2 emissions inventory totals 17 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report. Statutory SO_2 emissions cap for year 2010 and later is at 8.95 million tons which is approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO_2 emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years. Because of year to year variations in the demand for electricity and in the banking/consumption of allowances, progress towards the emissions cap will not necessarily be linear.

APG 1.6 Reduce Air Toxic Emissions—Mobile and Stationary Sources[2]

		Status
In 2006	Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction of 40%.	Data Avail 2009[3]
In 2005	Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 1% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction of 38%.	Data Avail 2009
In 2004	Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction of 37%.	✔ Goal Met[4]
In 2003	Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 1% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction 35%.	✔ Goal Met[3]

APG 1.6 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Total Cumulative reductions in Air Toxics Emissions (% reductions from baseline). (New in FY 2006)	35	39	37	41	38	Data Avail 2009	40	Data Avail 2009	Percent
Mobile Source Air Toxics Emissions Reduced.	0.68	1.5	0.71	1.6	0.80	Data Avail 2009	0.89	Data Avail 2009	Million Tons
Major Stationary Source Air Toxics Emissions Reduced.	1.57	1.8	1.59	1.9	1.59	Data Avail 2009	1.64	Data Avail 2009	Million Tons
Area and All Other Air Toxics Emissions Reduced.	0.12	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.14	Data Avail 2009	0.15	Data Avail 2009	Million Tons
Annual percentage of combined stationary and mobile source reductions in air toxic emissions. (New in FY 2006)							2	Data Avail 2009	Percent

Background: The baseline begins in 1993. This is the year before the first MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) and mobile source regulations developed under the Clean Air Act were to be implemented. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air toxics) is adjusted. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993.

APG 1.7 Reduce Air Toxic Emissions—Leaded Gasoline Phase-out in Africa		Status
In 2006	Complete the phase out of leaded gasoline in 20 countries in Africa through the partnership for clean fuels and vehicles.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.7 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of countries completing phase out of leaded gasoline. (cumulative) (New in FY 2006)							20	40	Countries

Background: The baseline begins in 1993. This is the year before the first MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) and mobile source regulations developed under the Clean Air Act were to be implemented. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which replaced the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air toxics) is adjusted. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. the baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993.

APG 1.8 Air Toxicity-Weighted		Status
In 2006	Reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted for cancer and non-cancer emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	Data Avail 2007

APG 1.8 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.							*22*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Percentage*
Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.							*55*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Percentage*

Background: The toxicity-weighted emission inventory uses the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

Objective 2: Healthier Indoor Air

By 2008, 22.6 million more Americans than in 1994 will be experiencing healthier indoor air in homes, schools, and office buildings.

APG 1.9 Healthier Residential Indoor Air		Status
In 2006	850,000 additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Additional people will be living in homes with healthier indoor air.	Data Avail 2007
In 2004	Additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.9 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
People Living in Healthier Indoor Air.	834,400	834,400	834,400	834,400	843,300	843,300	850,000	Data Avail 2007	People
Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features. (New in FY 2006)	*142,000*	*149,000*	*162,000*	*143,000*	*173,000*	*Data Avail 2007*	*180,000*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Homes*
Annual Cost to EPA per person with asthma taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers. (New in FY 2006)							*8.38*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Dollars*
Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign. (New in FY 2006)	*>20*	*27*	*>20*	*27*	*>20*	*31*	*>20*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Percentage*
Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partners on the environmental management of asthma triggers. (New in FY 2006)	*2,000*	*2,360*	*2,000*	*3,080*	*2,000*	*3,380*	*2,000*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Number*

Background: This performance measure includes EPA radon, ETS, and asthma work. 1. By 2006, increase the number of people living in homes built with radon reducing features to 4,785,612 from 1,826,280 in 1994 (cumulative). 2. By 2006, decrease the number of children exposed to secondhand smoke from 7.4 million (27% of children ages 6 and under) in 1994 to an estimated 4.0 million (14.5% of children ages 6 and under) (cumulative). 3. By 2006, increase by 500,000 the number of people with asthma and their caregivers who are educated about indoor air asthma triggers.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.10 Healthier Indoor Air in Schools		Status
In 2006	630,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.10 Healthier Indoor Air in Schools *(continued)*

APG 1.10 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Students/Staff Experiencing Improved IAQ in Schools.	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,575,000	1,630,000	1,312,500	1,574,000	630,000	Data Avail 2007	Students/ Staff
Average cost to EPA per student per year in a school that is implementing an Indoor Air Quality plan. (New in FY 2006)							*2*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Dollars*
Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance. (New in FY 2006)	*2,000*	*3,200*	*3,000*	*3,100*	*2,500*	*3,000*	*1,200*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Number*

Background: The nation has approximately 117,000 schools with an average of 525 students, faculty, and staff for a total baseline population of 61,425,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997. For FY 2006, the program projects an additional 1200 schools will implement the guidance. Results from a 2002 IAQ practices in schools survey suggest that approximately 20% of U.S. schools report an adequate IAQ management plan that is in accordance with EPA guidelines.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.11 Healthier Indoor Air in Workplaces

		Status
In 2006	240,000 additional office workers will experience improved air quality in their workplaces.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	150,000 additional office workers will experience improved air quality in their workplaces.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.11 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Additional office workers will experience improved air quality in their workplaces.					150,000	150,000	240,000	240,000	People

Background: There are approximately 750,000 office buildings with 12 billion square feet. There are approximately 24 million office workers with the mean worker density at 1 office worker per 500 square feet. Our 2008 goal is to get an additional 3% of all office buildings to adopt good IAQ measures translating to 720,000 office workers.

Objective 3: Protect the Ozone Layer

By 2010, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and the risk to human health from overexposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.

APG 1.12 Restrict Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs		Status
In 2006	Restrict domestic annual consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.	Data Avail 2007 & 2008
In 2005	Restrict domestic annual consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.	Data Avail 2007
In 2004	Restrict domestic annual consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.12 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Remaining US Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	*<9,900*	*7,110*	*<9,900*	*5,500*	*<9,900*	*Data Avail 2007*	*<9,900*	*Data Avail 2008*	*ODP MTs*
Domestic Exempted Production and Import of Newly Produced Class I CFC s and Halons			<10,000	1,225	<10,000	Data Avail 2007	<10,000	Data Avail 2008	ODP MTs
Cumulative federal dollars spent per school joining the SunWise program. (New in FY 2006)			*693*	*693*	*580*	*580*	*560*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Dollars*

Background: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2005 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone—this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

Objective 4: Radiation

Through 2008, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.

1.13 Build National Radiation Monitoring System		Status
In 2006	EPA will purchase 51 additional state of the art monitoring units and initiate deployment to sites selected based on population and geographical coverage.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	EPA will purchase 51 additional state of the art monitoring units and initiate deployment to sites selected based on population and geographical coverage.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	EPA will purchase 60 state of the art radiation monitoring units thereby increasing EPA radiation monitoring capacity and population coverage from 37% of the contiguous U.S. population in FY 2002 to 50% in FY 2004.	✗ Goal Not Met

1.13 Build National Radiation Monitoring System *(continued)*

APG 1.13 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Purchase and Deploy State-of-the Art Monitoring Units.			60	0	51	52	51	41	Units Purchased

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: In FY 2006, EPA placed an order for 41 RadNet monitors, not the originally planned purchase of 51. The reduced order is based upon a revised installation schedule that allows for delays resulting from technical issues with several of the first installed monitors.

Background: The current fixed monitoring system, part of the Environment Radiation Ambient Monitoring System, was developed in the 1960s for the purpose of monitoring radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons testing. The system currently consists of 52 old low-tech air participate samplers which provide coverage in cities which represent approximately 24% of the population. The current system air samplers will be retired from service due to age. As the system comes on line, EPA's schedule for estimated monitor deployment and population coverage is as follows: FY 2005: 11 monitors deployed—22.8%; FY 2006; 71 monitors deployed- for population coverage of approximately 67.7%; FY 2009: 172 cumulative monitors deployed—for population coverage of approximately 69.4%. The purchase schedule is based primarily upon contract pricing terms and the deployment schedule reflects a best estimate of our ability to get the monitors sited and out in the field.

APG 1.14 Homeland Security—Readiness & Response

		Status
In 2006	Verify that 60 percent of EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) members meet scenario-based response criteria.	Data Avail Dec. 2006
In 2005	Verify that 50 percent of EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) members meet scenario-based response criteria.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.14 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of EPA RERT members that meet scenario-based criteria					50	60	60	Data Avail Dec. 2006	Percent

Background: EPA assesses RERT readiness based on the ability of the RERT to: 1. provide effective field response, as defined today, 2. support coordination centers; and 3. provide analytical capabilities throughout as needed to support a single small-to-medium scale incident. These evaluation criteria will be reevaluated and revised in response to the Department of Homeland Security development of criteria for the Nuclear Incident Response Team established under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which includes EPA RERT assets.

APG 1.15 Ensure WIPP Safety

		Status
In 2006	Certify that 45,000 55-gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 135,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Certify that 40,000 55-gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 120,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Certify that 36,000 55-gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 108,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Certify that 36,000 55 gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 108,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.15 Ensure WIPP Safety *(continued)*

APG 1.15 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of 55-Gallon Drums of Radioactive Waste Disposed of According to EPA Standards.	36,000	36,041	36,000	36,500	40,000	35,000	45,000	45,000	Drums

Background: The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, NM was opened in May 1999 to accept radioactive transuranic waste. By the end of FY 2004, approximately 109,000 (cumulative) 55 gallon drums will be safely disposed. In FY 2006, EPA expects that DOE will ship an additional 45,000 55- gallon drums of waste. Through FY 2006, EPA expects that DOE will shipped safely and according to EPA standards, approximately 23% of the planned waste volume, based on disposal of 860,000 drums over the next 40 years. Number of drums shipped to the WIPP facility on an annual basis is dependent on DOE priorities and funding. EPA volume estimates are based on projecting the average shipment volumes over 40 years with an initial start up.

Objective 5: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 45 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas intensity improvement goal by 2012. (An additional 75 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for greenhouse gas intensity improvement.)

APG 1.16 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Status
In 2006	Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 102 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 90 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.	✔ Goal Met[5]
In 2004	Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 81 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 72.2 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.16 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions—All EPA Programs.	72.2	82.4	81.0	87.9	90.2	91.5	102	Data Avail 2007	MMTCE
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	*22.8*	*23.0*	*21.4*	*26.2*	*23.8*	*29.9*	*26.5*	*Data Avail 2007*	*MMTCE*
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	*45.5*	*58.7*	*53.2*	*53.2*	*53.5*	*58.7*	*58.0*	*Data Avail 2007*	*MMCTE*
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial Efficiency/Waste Management Programs.[5]	6.7	7.4	7.3	9.0	8	10.2	9.0	Data Avail 2007	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial Methane Outreach Programs.[6]	17.0	17.9	18.1	19.9	19.1	16.8	20.1	Data Avail 2007	MMTCE

APG 1.16 Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions *(continued)*

APG 1.16 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial HFC/PFC Programs.[5]	24.9	29.8	29.6	28.2	34.4	29.8	41.0	Data Avail 2007	MMTCE
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*3.3*	*Data Avail 2007*	*MMTCE*
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's State and Local Programs.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Data Avail 2007	MMTCE
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the building sector. (New in FY 2006)							*0.7*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Dollars*
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the industry sector. (New in FY 2006)							*3.1*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Dollars*
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the transportation sector. (New in FY 2006)							*0.15*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Dollars*

Background: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 (http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimateActionReport.html), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO2 emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 1.17 Reduce Energy Consumption		Status
In 2006	Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 145 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over $8.5 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 120 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over $8.5 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 110 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over $7.5 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 95 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over $6.5 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.17 Reduce Energy Consumption *(continued)*

APG 1.17 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Annual Energy Savings—All EPA Programs.	95	122.8	110	145	120	165	145	Data Avail 2007	Billion kWh

Background: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 (http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimateActionReport.html), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO_2 emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.

Objective 6: Enhance Science and Research

Through 2010, provide and apply sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 1.

APG 1.18 Clean Automotive Technology		Status
In 2006	Transfer hybrid powertrain components, originally developed for passenger car applications, to meet size, performance, durability, and towing requirements of Sport Utility Vehicle and urban delivery vehicle applications with an average fuel economy improvement of 35% over the baseline.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Transfer hybrid powertrain components, originally developed for passenger car applications, to meet size, performance, durability, and towing requirements of Sport Utility Vehicle and urban delivery vehicle applications with an average fuel economy improvement of 30% over the baseline.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Transfer hybrid powertrain components, originally developed for passenger car applications, to meet size, performance, durability, and towing requirements of Sport Utility Vehicle and urban delivery vehicle applications with an average fuel economy improvement of 25% over the baseline.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.18 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Fuel Economy of EPA-developed SUV hybrid technology over EPA Driving Cycles Tested.			25.2	25.2	26.3	26.3	27.3	Data Avail 2007	MPG

Background: The average fuel economy of all SUVs sold in the US in 2001 is 20.2 mpg. Values for 2004, 2005, and 2006 represent 25%, 30%, and 35% improvements over this baseline, respectively.

RESEARCH APG 1.19 PM Effects Research		Status
In 2006	By 2006, develop and report on new data on the effects of different PM sizes or components to improve understanding of the health risks associated with short-term exposure to PM in healthy and select susceptible populations so that, by 2010, OAR has improved assessments of health risks to develop PM standards that maximize protection of human health, as determined by independent expert review.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 1.19 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Integrated report on the health effects of different particle sizes or particle components in healthy and select susceptible subgroups.							1	1	Report
Percent progress toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Baseline	5	10	10	Percent
Percent of planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard-setting and air quality management decisions.	Baseline	71	81	84	91	94	100	94	Percent

Background: The physical attributes of PM—size, surface area and number—influence PM deposition, penetration, and persistence in the lung, as well as the potential for transport within the body and the inherent toxicity of the particle itself. Composition also varies by particle size, with products of combustion usually concentrated in fine PM. Evidence from epidemiological studies suggest that small or "fine" particles (PM with diameters less than 2.5 microns, or $PM_{2.5}$) are strongly associated with cardiovascular and respiratory effects. Other studies have shown that larger, "coarse" particles (PM with diameters less than 10 microns, or PM_{10}) may not contribute significantly to an increased risk of adverse health effects. In addition, a few studies show correlations between health outcomes and ultrafine (<100 nm) ambient PM. EPA is conducting research to determine the extent to which adverse health effects can be attributed to PM belonging to a particular size class or chemical composition of PM. This APG will report on and integrate information on the influence of particle size and certain compositions on health effects in healthy and select susceptible subgroups. Specific emphasis will be placed on differential effects—in kind or intensity—for less studied particle sizes (i.e. ultrafines and coarse particles). This information will reduce uncertainties in risk assessment, be used in the development of future PM standards, and inform decision makers implementing PM reduction strategies.

Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date, and will determine whether EPA has been successful in meeting its annual and long-term commitments for research. Recommendations and results from these reviews will improve the design and management of EPA research programs and help to measure their progress under GPRA.

A multi-city approach to determining linkages between pollutant sources and health outcomes will ensure that program clients target air pollutant strategies most effectively and efficiently to best protect human health and the environment. Development of a source hierarchy represents an important effort in reducing uncertainty. Percent completion is assessed by independent expert review.

Planned actions include milestones in the program's multi-year plan and actions needed to address the results of reviews by the Board of Scientific Councelors.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA set an ambitious goal of completing 100 percent of its key research actions toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard-setting and air quality management decisions. Due to the difficulties in predicting research findings, only 94 percent of planned actions were completed in 2006. The NAAQS program is continuing to work in a timely manner towards completion of any of the remaining FY 2006 research objectives.

APG 1.20 PM Measurement Research		Status
In 2006	Develop and transfer new data and tools needed by OAR and the states to predict, measure, and reduce ambient PM and PM emissions to attain the existing PM NAAQS, as determined by independent expert review.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	By FY 2005, deliver and transfer improved receptor models and data on chemical compounds emitted from sources so that, by 2006, EPA's Office of Air and Radiation and the states have the necessary new data and tools to predict, measure, and reduce ambient PM and PM emissions to attain the existing PM National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the protection of public health.	✔ Goal Met

APG 1.20 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Improved receptor models and data on chemical compounds emitted from sources.					1	1			models/ data
Synthesis report with improved information on PM emissions and ambient concentrations for use in preparation and evaluation of state implementation plan development, application, and compliance.							1	1	Report

Background: The designation of non-attainment areas for the Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in 2005 will mean that states will need to immediately begin developing State Implementation Plans (SIPs). SIPs incorporate source emission reduction rules that once implemented lead to cleaner air and standards attainment. They are due to EPA three years after designation. SIP development is predicated on the availability of recent and credible information on state-wide and regional air quality, atmospheric chemistry, and processes that transport and transform source emissions leading to PM concentrations in excess of the PM NAAQS. The national PM Supersites program has been applying the most sophisticated instruments and methods available over the past four years in seven areas across the country to fully characterize PM, its composition and contributing sources and atmospheric processes. Supersites have been located in Fresno, CA; Los Angeles, CA; Houston, TX; St. Louis, MO; Baltimore, MD; Pittsburgh, PA; and New York, NY. These locations include those with the highest annual and daily PM concentrations nationally. The observational insights from these Supersites will provide specialized information not otherwise available for their host and adjoining states. Information will be provided both as detailed area-specific information and as synthesis of findings on multiple scales. This information will provide inputs for receptor models, and confirm the emissions and chemical process information used in air quality models as part of a weight of evidence approach to be used by states to tag specific sources with reduction targets.

Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date, and will determine whether EPA has been successful in meeting its annual and long-term commitments for research.

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.

Objective 1: Protect Human Health

Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.

APG 2.1 Safe Drinking Water Meeting All Standards—Population		Status
In 2006	93% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	93% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all health-based standards, up from 83% in 1994.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 2.1 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
% of population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection.	92	90	92	90	93	88.5	93	Data Avail 2007 (89)‡	% Population

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

‡ Value represents 3rd quarter FY 05 to 3rd quarter FY 06 data.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 2.2 Safe Drinking Water Meeting Existing Standards—Population		Status
In 2006	94% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	94% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 2.2 Safe Drinking Water Meeting Existing Standards—Population *(continued)*

APG 2.2 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.					94	91	94	Data Avail 2007 (92)‡	% Population

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

‡ Value represents 3rd quarter FY 05 to 3rd quarter FY 06 data.

APG 2.3 Safe Drinking Water Meeting New Standards—Population

		Status
In 2006	75% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	75% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets health-based standards promulgated in 1998.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets health-based standards promulgated in 1998.	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.3 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.					75	96	75	Data Avail 2007 (97)‡	% Population
Population served by community drinking water systems that receive drinking water with no violations during the year of any Federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.	92	90	92	90					% Population
Population served by community water systems that receive drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in 1998.	85	96	85	96					% Population

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

‡ Values represent 3rd quarter FY 05 to 3rd quarter FY 06 data.

APG 2.4 Safe Drinking Water Meeting Existing Standards-Systems		Status
In 2006	94% of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems will comply as of December 2001.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	94% of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 2.4 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of community water systems that provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.					94	92	94	Data Avail 2007 (92)‡	% CWSs

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

‡ Value represents 3rd quarter FY 05 to 3rd quarter FY 06 data.

APG 2.5 Safe Drinking Water Meeting New Standards-Systems		Status
In 2006	75% of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	75% of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.5 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of community water systems that provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.					75	97	75	Data Avail 2007 (97)‡	% CWSs

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

‡ Value represents 3rd quarter FY 05 to 3rd quarter FY 06 data.

APG 2.6 Safe Drinking Water—Systems in Tribal Communities		Status
In 2006	90% of the population served by community water systems in Indian country will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	90% of the population served by community water systems in Indian country will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 2.6 Performance Measures‡	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percent of the population served by community water systems in Indian country that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.					90	86.3	90	Data Avail 2007 (87)‡	% Population

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/ interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

‡ Values represent 3rd quarter FY 05 to 3rd quarter FY 06 data.

ADDITIONAL PART MEASURES SUPPORTING THE ABOVE DRINKING WATER GOALS:

APG 2.6 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Fund utilization rate of DWSRF.		*79.2*	*80.6*	*82.8*	*81.9*	*84.7*	*83.3*	*86.9*	*Rate*
Average funding (millions of dollars) per project initiating operations.	*Baseline*	*1.73*					*1.67*	*1.9*	*$*
Number of additional projects initiating operations.	*N/A*	*397*	*405*	*473*	*415*	*439*	*425*	*Data Avail 2007*	*# projects*
Percent of States conducting sanitary surveys at community water systems once every three years.			*Baseline*	*80*	*94*	*94*	*98*	*Data Avail 2007*	*% States*

Background: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year. Year-to-year performance is expected to change as new standards take effect. Covered standards include: Stage 1 disinfection by-products/interim enhanced surface water treatment rule/long-term enhanced surface water treatment rule/arsenic.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 2.7 Drinking Water—Small Systems		Status
In 2006	Reduce the number of households on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.	Data Avail 2007

APG 2.7 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of household on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water. (New in FY 2006)							30,800	Data Avail 2007	Households

Background: In 2003, Indian Health Service indicates that 39,000 homes lack access to safe drinking water (12% of tribal homes nationwide).

APG 2.8 Source Water Protection		Status
In 2006	20% of source water areas for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	20% of source water areas for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	*Number of community water systems and percent of population served by those CWSs that are implementing source water protection programs*	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	*Number of community water systems and percent of population served by those CWSs that are implementing source water protection programs*	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.8 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.					20	20	20	Data Avail 2007	% Areas
Percentage of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.					*20*	*20*			*% Areas*
Number of community water systems and percent of population served by those CWSs that are implementing source water protection programs.	*2,600*	*6,570*	*7,500*	*13,891*					*# CWSs*

Background: EPA defines "achieve minimized risk" as substantial implementation of source water protection actions, as determined by a State's source water protection strategy. Approximately 268 million people are estimated to be served by Community Water Systems (CWSs) in 2002.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 2.9–2.10 River/Lake Assessments for Fish Consumption		Status
In 2006	91% of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states are approved or conditionally approved for use.	Data Avail 2007
In 2006	At least 1% of the water miles/acres identified by states or tribes as having a fish consumption advisory in 2002 will have improved water and sediment quality so that increased consumption of fish and shellfish is allowed.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	80% of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states are approved or conditionally approved for use.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Percent of water miles/acres, identified by states or tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002, where increased consumption of fish is allowed.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Reduced consumption of contaminated fish by increasing the information available to states, tribes, local governments, citizens and decision-makers.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Reduced consumption of contaminated fish by increasing the information available to states, tribes, local governments, citizens and decision-makers.	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.9-2.10 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percent of water miles/acres, identified by states or tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002, where increased consumption of fish is allowed.					1	0	1	Data Avail 2007	% Miles/Acres
Percent of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states that are approved or conditionally approved for use.					80	Data Avail 2007	91 (FY 08)	Data Avail 2007	% Areas
Lake acres assessed for the need for fish advisories and compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies. (cumulative)	29	33	35	35					% Lake acres
River miles assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories & compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies. (cumulative)	15	15	16	24					% River miles

Background: In 1999, 7% of the nation's rivers and 15% of the nation's lakes were assessed to determine if they contained fish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities. In September 1999, 25 states/tribes monitored and conducted assessments based on the national guidance to establish nationally consistent fish advisories. In the 2000 Report to Congress on the National Water Quality Inventory, 69% of assessed river and stream miles; 63% of assessed lake, reservoir, and pond acres; and 53% of assessed estuary square miles supported their designated use for fish consumption. For shell fish consumption, 77% of assessed estuary square miles met this designated use.

APG 2.11–2.12 Increase Information on Beaches		Status
In 2006	Coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming in 97% of the days of the beach season.	✔ Goal Met
In 2006	Restore water quality to allow swimming in not less than 3% of the stream miles and lake acres identified by states in 2000 as having water quality unsafe for swimming.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming in 94% of the days of the beach season.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Restore water quality to allow swimming in not less than 2% of the stream miles and lake acres identified by states in 2000 as having water quality unsafe for swimming.	Data Avail 2007

APG 2.11–2.12 Increase Information on Beaches *(continued)*		Status
In 2004	Reduced human exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Reduced human exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers.	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.11-2.12 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.					94	96	94	97	% Days/ Season
Restore water quality to allow swimming in stream miles and lake acres identified by states.					2	Data Avail 2007	3	Data Avail 2007	% Miles/ Acres
Beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available to the public at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/. (cumulative)	2,550	2,823	2,823	1,857.00					Beaches

Background: By the end of FY 1999, 33 states had responded to EPA's first annual survey on state and local beach monitoring and closure practices and EPA made available to the public via the internet. An average of 9 recreational contact waterborne disease outbreaks reported per year by the Centers for Disease Control for the years 1994-1998, based on data housed in EPA/ORD internal database. In 2002, monitored beaches were opened 94% of the days during the beach season.

Objective 2: Protect Water Quality

Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.

APG 2.13–2.14 Watershed Protection		Status
In 2006	472 of the nation's watersheds have water quality standards met in at least 80% of the assessed water segments.	Data Avail 2007
In 2006	Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 10.3% of these waters—identified in 2000 as not attaining standards by 2005.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	462 of the nation's watersheds have water quality standards met in at least 80% of the assessed water segments.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Water quality standards are fully attained in over 25% of miles/acres of waters by 2012, with an interim milestone of restoring 2% of these waters—identified in 2000 as not attaining standards by 2005.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	By 2005, water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 500 of the nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	By FY 2003, water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 600 of the nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 2.13–2.14 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Annual percentage of waterbody segments identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).			*2*	*3*	*2*	*9*	*10.3*	*Data Avail 2007*	*% Miles/ Acres*

APG 2.13–2.14 Watershed Protection *(continued)*

APG 2.13–2.14 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Watersheds that have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards.	600	453	500	450	462	450	472	438	8-digit HUCs
Number of TMDLs requires that are established by States and approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy. (cumulative)			*11,105*	*11,584*	*14,462*	*15,338*	*18,692*	*19,368*	*# TMDLs*
Number of TMDLs required that are established or approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative).			*12,378*	*14,589*	*17,767*	*18,660*	*20,501*	*23,185*	*# TMDLs*
Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are on a schedule to be re-issued.					*95*	*104*	*95*	*96.4*	*% permits*
Percentage of high priority EPA and State NPDES permits that are re-issued on schedule.					*95*	*100*	*95*	*98.5*	*% permits*
Percentage of states, territories and authorized tribes that within the preceeding 3 year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect scientific information from EPA to other sources not considered in the previous standard..			*Baseline*	*70*	*62*	*62*	*66*	*66.1*	*% submissions*
Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States, and Territories that are approved by EPA.			*Baseline*	*87.6*	*89.5*	*83.5*	*90.9*	*89*	*% submissions*
Cost per water segment restored.			*N/A*	*1,544,998*	*Baseline*	*828,654*	*1,358,351*	*576,618*	*$*
Maintain/Improve # of majors in Significant Noncompliance at any time during the fiscal year.			*Baseline*	*22.5*	*Maintain/ Improve*	*19.7*	*Maintain/ Improve*	*Data Avail 2007*	*# majors in SNC*
Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.	*93*	*93.7*	*93*	*93*	*90*	*95.4*	*93.3*	*94.7*	*% Rate*
Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total phosphorous loadings.	*4.5*	*14.7*	*4.5*	*3.1*	*4.5*	*3.2*	*4.5*	*Data Avail 2007*	*# pounds*
Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total nitrogen loadings.	*8.5*	*12.5*	*8.5*	*23.4*	*8.5*	*5.9*	*8.5*	*Data Avail 2007*	*# pounds*
Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total sediment loadings.	*700,000*	*2,800,000*	*700,000*	*5,900,000*	*700,000*	*1,500,000*	*700,000*	*Data Avail 2007*	*# pounds*
Pounds of pollutants removed per program dollar expended.			*N/A*	*122*	*180*	*180*	*233*	*233*	*# pounds*
Percentage of waters assessed using statistically valid surveys.			*38*	*38*	*38*	*38*	*54*	*54*	*% waters*

Background: As of 2002 state reports 453 watersheds had met the criteria that greater than 80% of assessed waters met all water quality standards. For a watershed to be counted toward this goal, at least 25% of the segments in the watershed must be assessed within the past 4 years consistent with assessment guidelines developed pursuant to section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act. In 2002, 0% of the 255,408 miles/and 6,803,419 acres of waters identified on 1998/2000 lists of impaired waters developed by States and approved by EPA under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 2.15–2.16 State/Tribal Water Quality Standards		Status
In 2006	In coordination with other federal partners reduce, by 17%, households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.	✔ Goal Met
In 2006	Water quality in Indian country will be improved at not less than 50 monitoring stations in tribal waters for which baseline data are available (i.e., show at least a 10% improvement for each of four key parameters: total nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliforms.)	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	In coordination with other federal partners, reduce, by 34% of households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Water quality in Indian country will be improved at not less than 35 monitoring stations in tribal waters for which baseline data are available (i.e., show at east a 10% improvement for each of four key parameters: total nitrogen, total phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliforms.)	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Assure that states and tribes had effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Assure that states and tribes had effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.15–2.16 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of monitoring stations (for which baseline data on 4 key parameters are available) where water quality is improved.					35	N/A	50	N/A	Stations
Number of households on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.					11	34	17	49	% Households
States with new or revised WQSs that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved and promulgated federal replacement standards.	20	28	20	27					
Tribes with WQSs adopted and approved (cumulative.)	33	23	33	25					

Background: The performance measure of state submissions represents a "rolling annual total" of updated standards acted upon by EPA, and so are neither cumulative nor strictly incremental. EPA must review and approve or disapprove state revisions to water quality standards within 60-90 days after receiving the state's package. In 2002, there will be four key parameters available at 900 sampling stations in Indian country. In 2002, Indian Health Service indicates that 71,000 households on Tribal lands lack access to basic sanitation.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA did not meet its goal for improving water quality in Indian country for FY 2005 and FY 2006 due to limitations in data collection. The amount of data collected from monitoring stations was insufficient for analysis. As a result, EPA revised this measure during the development of its own *2006-2011 Strategic Plan.*

APG 2.17–2.18 Dredged Material/Ocean Disposal		Status
In 2006	Improve ratings on "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report for: coastal wetlands loss by at least 0.2 point; contamination of sediments in coastal waters by at least 0.7 point; benthic quality by at least 05 point; & eutrophic condition by at least 1.2 point.	✔ Goal Met
In 2006	Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the (good/fair/poor) scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Improve ratings on the national "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report for: coastal wetlands loss by at least 0.1 point; contamination of sediments in coastal waters by at least 0.1 point; benthic quality by at least 0.1 point; & eutrophic condition by at least 0.1 point.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Scores for overall aquatic system health of coastal waters nationally, and in each coastal region, is improved on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report by at least 0.1 point	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.17–2.18 Dredged Material/Ocean Disposal *(continued)*

APG 2.17–2.18 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).					2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	Scale score
Maintain water clarity and dissolved oxygen in coastal waters at the national levels reported in the 2002 National Coastal Condition Report					4.3/4.5	2.6/4.6	4.3/4.6	4.3/4.6	Scale score
Improve ratings reported on the national "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report for coastal wetlands loss					1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	Scale score
Improve ratings reported on the national "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report for contamination of sediments in coastal waters					1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	Scale score
Improve ratings reported on the national "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report for benthic quality					1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	Scale score
Improve ratings reported on the national "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report for eutrophic condition					1.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	Scale score

Background: National rating of "fair/poor" or 2.4 where the rating is based on a 5-point system where 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report indicators [i.e., water clarity, dissolved oxygen, coastal wetlands loss, eutrophic conditions, sediment contamination, benthic health, and fish tissue contamination]. The 2002 National Coastal Condition Report indicated 4.3 for water clarity and 4.5 for dissolved oxygen, 1.4 for coastal wetlands loss; 1.3 for contamination of sediments in coastal waters; 1.4 for benthic quality; & 1.7 for eutrophic condition.

Objective 3: Enhance Science and Research

Provide and apply a sound scientific foundation to EPA's goal of clean and safe water by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of the environmental outcomes under Goal 2.

RESEARCH APG 2.19 Scientific Rationale for Surface Water Criteria		Status
In 2006	By 2006, provide demonstrations of bioassessment methods for Mid-Western U.S. rivers, so that, by 2010, the Office of Water, states, and tribes have approaches and methods to develop and apply criteria for habitat alteration, nutrients, suspended and bedded sediments, pathogens, and toxic chemicals that will support designated uses for aquatic ecosystems, as determined by independent expert review.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	By 2005, provide methods for developing water quality criteria so that, by 2008, approaches and methods are available to States and Tribes for their use in developing and applying criteria for habitat alteration, nutrients, suspended and bedded sediments, pathogens and toxic chemicals that will support designated uses for aquatic ecosystems and increase the scientific basis for listing and delisting impaired water bodies under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.	✔ Goal Met

RESEARCH
APG 2.19 Scientific Rationale for Surface Water Criteria *(continued)*

APG 2.19 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Methods for developing water quality criteria based on population-level risks of multiple stressors to aquatic life and aquatic-dependent wildlife					09/30/05	09/30/05			Methods
Report on bioassessment methods for a range of designated uses in freshwater systems within Mid-Western U.S. rivers.							1	1	Report

Background: Under the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Office of Water is charged with setting criteria for states and tribes to use in establishing standards for identifying and restoring impaired waters and maintaining designated uses. Biological criteria have proven to be a more accurate way to measure ecological condition of waterbodies compared to traditional chemical and physical criteria. Bioassessment methods are used to develop and apply biocriteria. The historical focus of detection and monitoring has been on smaller, wadeable streams and rivers (where inputs are likely to have noticeable impacts), but the rise in awareness of the substantial role of non-point-source pollution has led to an increased interest in assessment of large rivers. Biological communities and habitats change with increasing stream size, so this research will provide river assessors with clear and consistent methods for conducting bioassessments for large rivers. Since different assessment methods use different scales of biological data (e.g., bioassays use species data and various bioassessments use community level data), this research will also compare the different levels of protection provided by different assessment methods. States and tribes are also faced with limited monitoring resources to meet their obligations for CWA 305b and 303d reporting and to meet Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements. Until recently, the majority of state biomonitoring datasets were generated from targeted sampling designs and thus may have introduced a level of bias in some analyses. This research will provide states and tribes with guidance on balancing potential bias associated with the site selection approach with the monitoring objectives and the costs associated with a purely random sampling design. Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date.

APG 2.20 Drinking Water Research		Status
In 2006	By 2006, provide results of full-scale treatment demonstration projects and evaluations of other approaches for managing arsenic in drinking water, so that by 2010, the Office of Water, states, local authorities and utilities have scientifically sound data and approaches to manage risks to human health posed by exposure to arsenic, as determined by independent expert review.	✔ Goal Met

APG 2.20 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Final reports of full-scale demonstrations of arsenic treatment technologies							3	5	Reports

Background: A final drinking water standard for arsenic of ten parts per billion (10 ppb) was established by EPA in 2001, with an effective date for compliance of 2006. Nearly 97 percent of the water systems affected by this rule are small systems that serve less than 10,000 people each. These small systems have limited resources and need more cost-effective technologies to meet the new standard. To assist small communities, EPA has conducted a series of full-scale, long-term, on-site demonstrations of arsenic removal technologies, process modifications and engineering approaches. In addition, EPA has provided technical assistance and training to operators of small water treatment systems. Accomplishment of the FY 2006 APG will provide states, local authorities, and utilities across the country with cost-effective technologies and technical information that can be used to successfully implement the new arsenic standard.

Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date, and will determine whether EPA has been successful in meeting its annual and long-term commitments for research. Recommendations and results from these reviews will improve the design and management of EPA research programs and help to measure their progress under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration

Preserve and restore the land by using innovative waste management practices and cleaning up contaminated properties to reduce risks posed by releases of harmful substances.

Objective 1: Preserve Land

By 2008, reduce adverse effects to land by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products at facilities in ways that prevent releases.

APG 3.1 Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction		Status
In 2006	Divert 33.4% (83.1 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.	Data Avail FY 2008
In 2005	Diverted a cumulative total of 33% or 79 million tons of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintained per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Diverted a cumulative total of 32% or 77.7 million tons of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintained per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.6 pounds per day.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Diverted a cumulative total of 30% or 72.3 million tons of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintained per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.4 pounds per day.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 3.1 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.	*74*	*72.3*	*79*	*77.7*	*81*	*79*	*83.1*	*Data Avail FY 2008*	*million tons*
Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.	*4.5*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*Data Avail FY 2008*	*lbs. MSW*

Background: An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2005 shows approximately 79 million tons of municipal solid waste diverted and 4.5 lbs of MSW per person daily generation. There is a 2 year data lag in reporting these data.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 3.2 Waste and Petroleum Management Controls		Status
In 2006	Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.	Data Avail FY 2007
In 2005	Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Reduce releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Increase the number of waste and petroleum facilities with acceptable or approved controls in place to prevent releases to the environment.	✔ Goal Met

APG 3.2 Waste and Petroleum Management Controls *(continued)*

APG 3.2 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	*1.4*	*4.1*	*2.4*	*3.7*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*2.5*	*4.3*	*percentage pts.*
Number of confirmed UST releases nationally.			<10,000	7,848	<10,000	7,421	<10,000	8,361	UST releases
Percent increase of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements).					1	2	1	Data Avail. FY 2007	percent

Background: FY 2004 marked the first baseline year that states and regional offices reported the percentage of UST facilities, out of a total estimated universe of approximately 256,000 facilities, that are in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection) requirements. At the end of FY 2004, the national compliance rate was 77 percent for release prevention, 72 percent for release detection, and 64 percent for the combined compliance measure. Between FY 1999 and FY 2004, confirmed UST releases averaged 12,641, and the annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2004 was 7,848. The RCRA program exceeded its FY 2006 goal by establishing permits or approved controls at an additional 4.3% of regulated facilities.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

Objective 2: Restore Land

By 2008, control the risks to human health and the environment by mitigating the impact of accidental or intentional releases and by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.

APG 3.3 Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land		Status
In 2006	Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and make land available for reuse.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Assess waste sites.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Clean up and reduce risk at waste sites.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 3.3 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of cleanups that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration (tracked as the number LUST cleanups completed).	*22,500*	*18,518*	*21,000*	*14,285*	*14,500*	*14,583*	*13,600*	*14,493*	*cleanups*

APG 3.3 Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land *(continued)*

APG 3.3 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration on Indian Country.					*30*	*53*	*30*	*43*	*cleanups*
Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	*475*	*917*	*475*	*548*	*500*	*551*	*419*	*518*	*assessments*
Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	*40*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*completions*
Superfund sites with human health protection achieved (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources.							10	34	sites
Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	*10*	*54*	*10*	*18*	*10*	*23*	*10*	*21*	*sites*
Number of final remedies (cleanup targets) selected at Superfund sites.			*20*	*30*	*20*	*39*	*20*	*37*	*remedies*
Percent of RCRA construction completions (New in FY 2006).							13	22	percent
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (New in FY 2006).							82	89	percent
Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (New in FY 2006).							68	74	percent

Background: By the end of FY 2005, a total of 38,770 final assessment decisions had been made out of a universe of 44,700 potentially hazardous waste sites evaluated by EPA. Additionally, Superfund controlled groundwater migration at 937 of 1,381 eligible Superfund groundwater sites, controlled human exposures at 1,266 of 1,543 NPL sites with potential human exposure pathways, completed construction at 966 of 1,498 eligible NPL sites, and selected final remedies at 1,042 of 1,498 eligible NPL sites. The performance measures for the RCRA program reflect a universe of 1,968 facilities established in October 2004. Through the end of FY 2005, EPA and the state partners had controlled human exposures at 83% (1,639) of 1,968 sites and 13% (247) of 1,968 final remedy construction completions. Through FY 2005, EPA completed 331,988 leaking underground storage tank cleanups.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 3.4 Superfund Cost Recovery		Status
In 2006	Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000.	✔ Goal Met

APG 3.4 Superfund Cost Recovery *(continued)*

APG 3.4 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Refer to DOJ, settle, or write off 100% of Statute of Limitations (SOLs) cases for SF sites with total unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than $200,000 and report value of costs recovered.	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	percent

Background: In FY 98 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than $200,000.

APG 3.5 Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participation

		Status
In 2006	Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 90 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 90 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Reach a settlement or take an enforcement action by the time of the Remedial Action start at 90 percent of non-Federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Maximize all aspects of PRP participation which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund, and emphasize fairness in the settlement process.	✔ Goal Met

APG 3.5 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of RA.			90	98	90	100	90	100	percent

Baseline: In FY 98 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-Federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.

APG 3.6 Prepare/Respond to Accidental/Intentional Releases

		Status
In 2006	Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Reduce and control the risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances by improving our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies.	✔ Goal Met

APG 3.6 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.					*195*	*172*	*195*	*157*	*removals*
Voluntary removal actions, overseen by EPA, completed.					*105*	*137*	*115*	*93*	*removals*
Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually per million dollars.					*2.10*	*1.54*	*0.91*	*1.02*	*removals*

APG 3.6 Prepare/Respond to Accidental/Intentional Releases *(continued)*

APG 3.6 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Oil spills responded to or monitored by EPA.			300	308	300	260	300	215	spills
Number of inspections and exercises conducted at oil storage facilities that are required to have Facility Response Plans.					360	335	100	345	Inspections /exercises
Compliance rate of inspected facilities subject to Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulations.					*100*	*100*	*100*	*50*	*percent*
Compliance rate of inspected facilities subject to Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulations.					*100*	*77*	*100*	*71*	*percent*

Background: Between 2000 and 2005 EPA completed an average 209 Superfund-lead removal actions and an average 97 removal actions were completed by responsible parties voluntarily (i.e., undertaken without an EPA enforcement action). The efficiency baseline was 100,000 gallons of oil spilled to navigable waters per million program dollars spent annually on prevention and preparedness at Facility Response Plan facilities; this baseline was set in 2003.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: The number of Superfund removal actions did not meet targets due to resource shifts associated with the Agency's continued response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. There were fewer oil spills requiring federal involvement in FY 2006 than anticipated. This was due, in part, to the success of state and local prevention and preparedness activities. In September 2006, EPA adopted a stringent definition of compliance to better address the SPCC and FRP requirements. This will provide greater consistency and may also necessitate a reassessment of annual targets.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

Objective 3: Enhance Science and Research

Through 2008, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 3.

RESEARCH APG 3.7 Scientifically Defensible Decisions for Site Clean Up		Status
In 2006	Document the performance, including cost savings, of innovative characterization and remediation options, so that newer approaches with cost or performance advantages are applied for Superfund and other cleanup projects.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	In FY 2005, complete at least four SITE demonstrations, with emphasis on NAPLs and sediments, in order to, by 2010, develop or evaluate 40 scientific tools, technologies, methods, and models, and provide technical support that enable practitioners to 1) characterize the nature and extent of multimedia contamination; 2) assess, predict, and communicate risks to human health and the environment; 3) employ improved remediation options; and 4) respond to oil spills effectively.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Provide risk assessors and managers with site-specific data sets on three applications detailing the performance of conventional remedies for contaminated sediments to help determine the most effective techniques for remediating contaminated sites and protecting human health and the environment.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	To ensure cost-effective and technically sound site clean-up, deliver state-of-the-science reports and methods to EPA and other stakeholders for risk management of fuel oxygenates; organic and inorganic contamination of sediments, ground water and/or soils; and oil spills.	✔ Goal Met

APG 3.7 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Draft of Annual SITE Report to Congress	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Report

Background: Documenting the results of SITE demonstrations can accelerate the application of new technologies in the field.

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Protect, sustain, or restore the health of people, communities, and ecosystems using integrated and comprehensive approaches and partnerships.

Objective 1: Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks

Prevent and reduce pesticide, chemical, and genetically engineered biological organism risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.

APG 4.1 Pesticide Tolerance Reassessments		Status
In 2006	Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of the Native Americans.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Ensure that through ongoing data reviews, pesticide active ingredients, and products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of the Native Americans.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Ensure that through on-going data reviews, pesticide active ingredients and the products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of Native Americans.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Assure that pesticides active ingredients registered prior to 1984 and the products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health & the environment. Also consider the unique exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of Native Americans in regulatory decisions.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 4.1 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative percentage of Tolerance Reassessments completed.	*68*	*68*	*78*	*73*	*87.7*	*7,816 (80.4)*	*100*	*99.1*	*% Tolerances (Cum %)*
Cumulative percent of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions Completed.	*76*	*75*	*81.7*	*77.6*	*88.2*	*82.3 (504)*	*93.5*	*91*	*% Decisions (Cum Number)*
Product Reregistration.	400	306	400	127	400	501	545	545	Actions
Cumulative percentage of tolerance reassessments completed for top 20 foods eaten by children.	*75*	*65.6*	*83*	*68.9*	*93*	*74.4 (664)*	*100*	*97.2*	*% Tolerances (Cum Number)*
Number of inert ingredients tolerances reassessed.			100	28	100	168	100	286	Tolerances
Reduction in time required to issue Reregistration Eligibility Decisions.					*7*	*75*	*10*	*62*	*% Reduction*

Background: The baseline value for tolerance reassessments is the 9,721 tolerances that must be reassessed by 2006 using FQPA health and safety standards. The baseline for REDS is the 612 REDs that must be completed by 2008. The baseline for inerts tolerances is 870 that must be reassessed by 2006. The baseline for the top 20 foods eaten by children is 893 tolerances that must be reassessed by 2006. The measure has been completed within the scope of reasonable expectation. Minor delays to measures for re-registration eligibility decisions and tolerance reassessments were the result of the Congressional prohibition on the use of human studies, which resulted in delays to activities associated with n-methyl carbamate. These actions will be completed in FY 2007. Reregistration decision time baseline 38-40 months. As a new public participation process, the efficiencies gains and the speed at which gains were realized exceeded the goals set a few years ago. As such the Program has revised its targets for 2007 and 2008. The Tribal Life Line Project completed the pilot in FY 2004. Work continues on the suite of models for tribal risk assessment; beta testing and peer review will begin on the Alaska model early 2007.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.2 Managing PBT Chemicals Internationally		Status
In 2006	Collect mercury use and emission inventory data for key sectors in China and India.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 4.2 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Emission inventory for power sectors in China and India. (New in FY 2006).							20	6	Power plants

Background: Global mercury use and emissions estimates indicate that China and India are among the world's largest emitters and users of mercury. While a 2002 United Nations report indicates that over 50% of anthropogenic atmospheric mercury emissions are from Asia, accurate measures do not exist for quantifying emissions and uses for specific source sectors. Targeting EPA emissions reduction efforts requires accurate information on sources.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA did not meet its target for power sector inventories due to delays in a project in India. EPA continues to work closely with relevant ministries in the Government of India and will disseminate mercury stack emissions data to U.S. government partners once they become available.

APG 4.3 Decrease Risk from Agricultural Pesticides—Pesticide Registration		Status
In 2006	Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Ensure new pesticide registration actions (including new active ingredients, new uses) meet new health standards and are environmentally safe.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels and assure that new pesticides that enter the market are safe for humans and the environment, through ensuring that all registration action are timely and comply with standards mandated by law.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.3 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Register reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides.	14	23	14	19	14	14	14	15	Registration (Annual)
New Chemicals (Active Ingredients).	67	72	74	79	84	82	94	101	Registration (Cum)
New Uses.			200	249	200	164	200	235	Actions (Annual)
Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.					45	42	45	48	Days
Percent reduction in review time for registration of conventional pesticides.					*7*	*7*	*10*	*34*	*% Reduction*
Reduce registration decision times for reduced risk chemicals.					3	47	3.5	20	% Reduction

Background: The baseline for registration of reduced risk pesticides, new chemicals, and new uses, is zero in the year 1996 (the year FQPA was enacted). Progress is measured cumulatively since 1996. Cumulative actual in FY 2006 for reduced risk pesticides was 172 registrations and 3,541 new use actions. As of 2003, there are no products registered for use against other potential bio-agents (non-anthrax). Conventional pesticides FY 2002 baseline for reducing decision time is 44 months; reduced risk pesticides FY 2002 baseline for reducing time is 32.5 months. The 2005 baseline for expedited new active ingredient pesticides is 4. The S18 2005 baseline is 45 days.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA's response time for S18 decisions (emergency pesticide use exemptions for pest infestations) was slightly higher than the target of 45 days because the program's focus was diverted to address Homeland Security and food security concerns associated with soybean rust.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.4 Decrease Risk from Agricultural Pesticides—Acre Treatments with Reduced Risk Pesticides		Status
In 2006	Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Percentage of acre treatments that will use applications of reduced-risk pesticides.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels and assure that new pesticides that enter the market are safe for humans and the environment, through ensuring that all registration action are timely and comply with standards mandated by law.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.4 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	*8*	*8*	*8.5*	*13*	*8.7*	*13*	*17*	*Data Avail 2007*	*% Acre-Treatments*

Background: The baseline for acres-treated is 3.6% of total acreage in 1998, when the reduced-risk pesticide acres-treatments was 30,332,499 and total (all pesticides) was 843,063,644 acre-treatments. Each year's total acre-treatments, as reported by Doane Marketing Research, Inc. serve as the basis for computing the percentage of acre-treatments using reduced risk pesticides. Acre-treatments count the total number of pesticide treatments each acre receives each year.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.5 TRI Information		Status
In 2006	The increased use of the Toxic Release Inventory Made Easy (TRI-ME) will result in a total burden reduction of 5% for FY 2005 from FY 2004 levels.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.5 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage increase of TRI chemical forms submitted over the Internet using TRI-ME and the Central Data Exchange.							10	24	Percent

Background: In FY 2001, TRI electronic reporting was 70%.

APG 4.6 Exposure to Industrial/Commercial Chemicals		Status
In 2006	Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals.	Data Avail 2009
In 2005	Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals.	Data Avail 2009
In 2004	Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial/commercial chemicals.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 4.6 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Safe Disposal of Transformers.			8,000	7,015	5000	Data Avail 2007	5,000	Data Avail 2007	Transformers
Safe Disposal of Capacitors.			6,000	1,457	9000	Data Avail 2007	9,000	Data Avail 2007	Capacitors

APG 4.6 Exposure to Industrial/Commercial Chemicals *(continued)*

APG 4.6 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of children aged 1-5 years with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).			270,00	Data Avail 2007	225,000	Data Avail 2009	216,000	Data Avail 2009	Children

Background: Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) in May of 2005 estimated a population of 310,000 children aged 1 - 5 with lead poisoning (blood lead levels of 10 ug/dl or greater). EPA has incorporated into its Strategic Plan the federal government goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern by 2010.

Baseline for PCB transformers is estimated at 2.2 million units and for capacitors is estimated at 1.85 million units as of 1988 as noted in the 1989 PCB Notification and Manifesting Rule.

Baseline for percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old is 37% in 1991-1994.

APG 4.7 Risks from Industrial/Commercial Chemicals

		Status
In 2006	Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.	Data Avail 2008
In 2004	Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.7 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of HPV chemicals identified as priority concerns through assessment of Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) and other information with risks eliminated or effectively managed. (New in FY 2006).							100	100	% of HPV Chemicals
Cumulative number of chemicals for which VCCEP data needs documents are issued by EPA in response to Industry sponsored Tier 1 risk assessments. (New in FY 2006).							8	6	Cumulative Chemicals
Number of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.					0	0	0	0	Number Chemicals/ Organisms
Cumulative number of chemicals with proposed, interim, and /or final values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGLs).			*105*	*133*	*125*	*165*	*145*	*184*	Number of Chemicals
Reduction in the percent current year production adjusted-risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.					*3%*	*Data Avail 2008*	*3%*	*Data Avail 2008*	*% Reduction*

Background: The baseline for TSCA PMNs in FY2004 is zero. (EPA receives about 1,700 PMNs per year for chemicals about to enter commerce. From 1979-2002, EPA reviewed about 40,000 PMNs. Of the 78,000 chemicals potentially in commerce, 16,618 have gone through the risk-screening process of Notice of Commencement.) The baseline for HPV measure is zero chemicals in 1998. The baseline for the RSEI measure is the index calculated for 2001. Baseline is 2002; calculation methodology by addition of AEGL values (10 minute, 1 hour, 4 hour and 24 hour exposure periods) and numbers of chemicals addressed. There is a list maintained by the AEGL FACA committee of highest priority chemicals: 99 chemicals are on List 1 which was generated at the program's inception in 1996 and 137 chemicals are highest priority on List 2 which was generated in 2001. Therefore the total of highest priority chemical stands today at 236 chemicals, however chemicals can be added or deleted from the list to fit stakeholder needs which is why we have decided to provide percentage targets. In FY 2006, a cumulative total of 184 chemicals were identified for AEGLs. 2001 levels will serve as the baseline reference point for the percent reduction in relative risk index for chronic human health associated with environmental releases of industrial chemicals in commerce as measured by Risk Screening Environmental Indicators Model analyzing results to date. There is an unanticipated delay in producing RSEI results from 2004 Toxic Release Inventory data, however, data for FY 2003 and FY 2004 will be available in the FY 2007 PAR.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA did not meet its target for issuing data needs documents relating to its Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) due to unexpected delays in sponsor companies' ability to respond to requests for additional information. As a result, a number of data needs documents could not be finalized.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.8 Chemical Facility Risk Reduction		Status
In 2006	Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Protect human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical risks and releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Increase facility risk reduction capabilities.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.8 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of risk management plan audits completed.	300	300	400	730	400	885	400	550	Audits

Background: 1,059 Risk Management Plan audits were completed between FY 2000 and FY 2003.

Objective 2: Communities

Sustain, clean up, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them.

APG 4.9 World Trade Organization—Regulatory System		Status
In 2006	Assist key trade partner countries in assessing environmental effects of trade liberalization.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Assist key trade partner countries in assessing environmental effects of trade liberalization.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.9 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of environmental reviews initiated by FTAA countries following the enactment of the 2002 Trade Promotion Act (TPA). (incremental)					3	3	3	3	Countries
Latin American countries initiating environmental assessments of trade liberalization.							3	3	Countries

Background: As of the end of FY 2003, two environmental reviews (Chile and Singapore) have been initiated since the enactment of the 2002 Trade Promotion Act.

APG 4.10 Revitalize Properties		Status
In 2006	Assess, clean up and promote the reuse of Brownfields properties, and leverage jobs and cleanup/redevelopment funding.	Data Avail 2007
In 2005	Leverage jobs by assessing, promoting the cleanup and reuse of Brownfields properties.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Leverage jobs by assessing, promoting the cleanup and reuse of Brownfields properties.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 4.10 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Brownfield properties assessed.	*1,000*	*1,052*	*1,000*	*1,076*	*1,000*	*1,381*	*1,000*	*Data Avail 2007*	*Assessments*
Brownfields cleanup grants awarded.					25	88	25	Data Avail 2007	Grants
Properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.			N/A	17.00	60	68	60	Data Avail 2007	Properties
Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.	2,000	5,023	2,000	2,250	5,000	6,128	5,000	Data Avail 2007	Jobs
Percentage of Brownfields job training trainees placed.	65	62	65	61	65	62	65	Data Avail 2007	% Trainees placed
Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*Data Avail 2007*	*$ Billions*

Background: By the end of FY 2005, the Brownfields program assessed 1,381 properties, leveraged 6,128 jobs, achieved a 62% placement rate for Brownfields job training program participants, and leveraged $1.0B in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.11 Mexico Border Outreach		Status
In 2006	Develop air quality assessments and programs to improve air quality standards in border communities.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.11 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Border communities monitoring for a pollutant that has not previously been monitored in that community. (New in FY 2006).							1	1	Community

Background: In 2004, there are no border communities monitoring for pollutants that have not previously been monitored in their community. There are 17 monitoring stations along the US-Mexico Border (source: US-Mexico Border XXI Program: Progress Report 1996-2000). Monitoring for: carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter U.S. only, particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter, total suspended particulate matter Mexico only, lead.

Objective 3: Ecosystems

Protect, sustain, and restore the health of natural habitats and ecosystems.

APG 4.12 Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries		Status
In 2006	Working with NEP partners, protect or restore an additional 25,000 acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Working with NEP partners, protect or restore an additional 25,000 acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program (NEP).	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.12 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	*118,171*	*118,171*	*25,000*	*107,000*	*25,000*	*103,959*	*25,000*	*140,033*	*Acres*
Program dollars per acre of habitat protected or restored.					*515*	*533*	*510*	*401*	*Dollars/ acre*

Background: 2005 Baseline: 449,242 acres of habitat protected or restored; cumulative from 2002.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.13 Protect Wetlands		Status
In 2006	Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.	Data Avail 2011
In 2005	Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.	Data Avail 2011

APG 4.13 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Working with partners, achieve a net increase in wetlands with additional focus on biological and functional measures (cumulative).					100,000	Data Avail 2011	200,000	Data Avail 2011	Acres
Annually, in partnership with the Corps of Engineers and States, achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.					No Net Loss	Data Avail 2011	No Net Loss	Data Avail 2011	Acres

Background: Annual net wetland loss of an estimated 58,500 acres as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and Tends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1986-1997. The United States achieved a net cumulative increase of 32,000 acres per year of wetlands over a 6-year period, from 1998 through 2004, as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. (Dahl, T.E. 2006. Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. U.S. Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 112 pp.)

APG 4.14 Great Lakes Ecosystem		Status
In 2006	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved by at least 1 point.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach closures, air toxics, and trophic status.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach closures, air toxics, and trophic status.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 4.14 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved (cumulative).					21.0	21.9	21.0	21.1	Scale
Cubic yards (in millions) of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes (cumulative from 1997).	0.1	0.19	0.2	0.97	2.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	Million cubic yards
Average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples will decline.	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	Data Avail After November 15, 2006	% Annual Decrease
Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air in the Great Lakes basin will decline.	7	8	7	8.4	7	7	7	8	% Annual Decrease
Restore and delist Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin.					3	0	2	1	AOC

Background: Great Lakes rating of 20 9reported in 2003, based on most current data available, generally from 2001) on a 40 point scale where the rating uses select Great Lakes State of the Lakes Ecosystem indicators based on a 1 to 5 rating system for each indicator, where 1 is poor and 5 is good. (ii) 2.1 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2001 of the 40 million requiring remediation. (iii) On average, total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish have recently declined 5 percent annually—average concentrations at Lake sites from 2002 were: L Superior-9ug/g; L Michigan- 1.6ug/g; L Huron- .8ug/g L Erie- 1.8ug/g; and L Ontario- 1.2ug/g. 9iv) Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air (PCBs) from 2002 were; L Superior- 60 pg/m2; L Michigan- 87 pg/m2; L Huron-19 pg/m2; L Erie- 183 pg/m2; and L Ontario- 36 pg/m2. (v) In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted.

APG 4.15 Chesapeake Bay Habitat		Status
In 2006	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 90,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (cumulative).	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 90,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (cumulative).	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Improve habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	Improve habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.15 Chesapeake Bay Habitat *(continued)*

APG 4.15 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Reduction, from 1985 levels, of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and sediment loads (S) entering Chesapeake Bay (cumulative).	74	62.4	74	59.9	74	67	74	72.3	M lbs N
	8.4	8.36	8.4	7.7	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.7	M lbs P
					1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	M tons S
Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay (cumulative).	86,000	89,659	90,000	63,524	90,000	72,942	90,000	78,259‡	Acres

Background: In 1984, there were 38,230 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in the Chesapeake Bay. In 2002, baseline for nitrogen load reductions was 53 million pounds per year; phosphorus load reductions was 8.0 million pounds per year; and sediment load reductions was 0.8 million tons per year.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA is working with its state and local partners to reduce nutrient and sediment loadings to improve conditions in the bay. The target for restored acres of sub-aquatic vegetation (SAV) was not met due to a variety of external factors (e.g., weather, land use, and population growth), which impact the Chesapeake Bay.

‡ Fiscal year data in this table reflects prior calendar year performance data.

APG 4.16 Gulf of Mexico

		Status
In 2006	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic species in order to improve the health of the Gulf of Mexico.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic species in order to improve the health of the Gulf of Mexico.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.16 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is improved.					0.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	Scale
Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the five year running average.					12,700	12,700	14,128	14,944	Sq km

Background: In 2004, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 2.4 where the rating is based on a 5-point system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report II indicators: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: The target for reducing the size of the hypoxic zone was not met due to external factors (e.g., weather, river flow, land use), which impact the Gulf of Mexico.

The hypoxia running average size for 1996-2000 = 14,128 km2. The 2002-2006 running average size = 14,944 km2.

Objective 4: Enhance Science and Research

Through 2008, provide a sound scientific foundation for EPA's goal of protecting, sustaining, and restoring the health of people, communities, and ecosystems by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 4.

APG 4.17 Validating Assays for Endocrine Disruptors		Status
In 2006	Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program will continue its progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Standardization and validation of screening assays.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Standardization and validation of screening assays.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 4.17 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative number of assays that have been validated.			11[7]	0	11	0	*11/20*	*2/21*	*Assays*

Background: Baseline—The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) requires EPA to use validated assays to screen chemicals for their potential to affect the endocrine system. The development and validation of assays is currently the principal effort in implementing the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP). The validation process consists of several discrete steps:

Detailed Review Paper is the first stage of the overall validation process. It is a review of the scientific literature relevant to an assay and discusses the scientific principles on which the assay is based, reviews candidate protocols and makes recommendations as to which is most suitable as a starting point for assay refinement and validation. 17/18 detailed review papers were completed in 2006.

Prevalidation consists of studies to optimize and standardize the protocol and verify the ability of the protocol to accurately measure the endpoints of concern. 53/60 prevalidation studies were completed in 2006.

Validation by Multiple Labs determines the transferability of the protocol to other laboratories and determines inter-laboratory variability. 73/108 validation studies were completed in 2006.

Peer review is the review by an independent group of experts of the scientific work establishing the validity of the protocol. 1/20 peer reviews were completed.

Assays Ready for Use are methods whose validation have been successfully completed and peer reviewed, and therefore are judged by the Agency to be suitable for use in the EDSP either as primary or alternative tests establishing the validity of the protocol.

EPA no longer reports on each of steps as these are intermediate steps contributing toward the final product (i.e., assays ready for use). Thus, each step is already measured within the annual performance measurement structure.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA did not meet its target for validating assays because additional scientific and technical evaluations, which were not anticipated in the original schedule, were needed. International coordination with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on assay validation has also taken longer than expected.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 4.18 Human Health Risk Assessment Research		Status
In 2006	By 2006, deliver at least 20 dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments so that by 2010, at least 100 assessments have been made available through the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database and other communications to EPA program offices, regions, states and Tribes providing the necessary information to predict risk and make risk management decisions that protect public health.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.18 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Completed dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments.							20	44	Assessments

APG 4.18 Human Health Risk Assessment Research *(continued)*

APG 4.18 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Completed dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments.							20	44	Assessments

Background: This FY2006 APG produces dose-response assessments and health risk assessment information to support regulatory actions and risk management decisions by clients including EPA, other Federal partners, states, tribes, and local governments. These assessments integrate relevant peer-reviewed scientific literature and assessment methods to characterize the known or potential effects of specific contaminants on human health. Many of these dose-response assessments will be posted on EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) when completed. IRIS is widely used throughout EPA and the broader risk management community as the premiere source of hazard and dose-response information for health risk assessment. The assessments conducted in this APG will serve to identify and characterize environmentally-related human health problems and support evaluation of the effectiveness of risk management actions aimed at improving public health and safeguarding the environment. In particular, these assessments will be used to inform the decision-making process and provide scientific information to decision makers who must make regulatory, enforcement, and remedial action decisions for chemical contaminant list microbes and chemicals in drinking water; residual risk assessments for air pollutants; site-specific clean-up decisions at Superfund sites; pesticide registration; and control of multi-media toxicants. EPA also uses risk assessment information as part of the Agency's risk communication efforts to convey information on environmental hazards to the public. As a result, risk assessment information provided by products under this APG, is an integral component of environmental decision-making and information transfer processes under the statutes implemented by the Agency.

APG 4.19 Research on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

		Status
In 2006	By 2006, develop and transfer standardized protocols for screening chemicals for their potential effects on the endocrine system, so that EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances has the necessary protocols to validate for use in the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program, mandated by the Food Quality Protection Act, as determined by independent expert review.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.19 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Report on a protocol to screen environmental chemicals for their ability to interact with the male hormone receptor.							1	1	Report

Background: The Endocrine Disruptors program provides EPA with the scientific information necessary for the Agency to reduce or prevent potential unreasonable risks to human health and wildlife from exposures to chemicals that adversely affect the endocrine system, called endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs). In 1998, the Endocrine Disruptors Screening and Testing Advisory Committee, a FACA convened by EPA to provide advice on the development and implementation of a screening program, identified a few assays to use as starting points. However, as they affirmed, no assays were considered to be "validated" at the time. EPA's endocrine disruptors research program refined these assays and developed new ones when the starting point assays were found to be unreliable or inadequate. Between FY 2000 and FY 2006, EPA will have completed 22 milestones associated with this APG, including reducing scientific uncertainty regarding the mechanisms by which chemicals interfere with the endocrine system, developing reports on a variety of screening assays in different animal species (e.g., fish, frogs, rats), and transferring protocols that have been standardized in our laboratories and accompanying background documentation to OPPTS. Each milestone represents an internal EPA designation of a performance measure, each of which, in turn, consists of the products of a significant body of research (e.g., a single milestone could include 5 peer reviewed publications). OPPTS will have the protocols validated by an external peer review panel and will implement a screening program using them. The data that will be developed from the application of the validated protocols will enable the Agency to conduct risk assessments from which decisions can be made that will reduce or prevent unreasonable risks to humans and wildlife from exposure to endocrine disruptors.

Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date, and will determine whether EPA has been successful in meeting its annual and long-term commitments for research.

Report on a protocol to screen environmental chemicals for their ability to interact with the male hormone receptor. This report represents a compilation of a significant body of research, the products of which will provide OPPTS and the international Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development with assays that can be used to screen for endocrine activities mediated through the androgen receptor. OPPTS will use the results of application of the assays to prioritize chemicals for additional testing. The body of research includes the culmination of three years' worth of research and consists of the following products: eight peer-reviewed publications that describe the assays and/or the results of application of the assays and three reports for the international OECD that report on results of application of the assays. The OECD is using these results in their international harmonization of protocols.

APG 4.20 Homeland Security Research		Status
In 2006	Provide methods, guidance documents, technologies and tools to first responders and decision-makers to enhance safety and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into the environment.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	By FY 2005, provide tools, case studies, and technical guidance so that, by FY 2006, first responders and decision-makers will have the methods, guidance documents, and technologies to enhance safety and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into the environment.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Provide to building owners, facility managers, and others, methods, guidance documents, and technologies to enhance safety in large buildings and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into indoor air.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Verify two point-of-use drinking water technologies that treat intentionally introduced contaminants in drinking water supplies for application by commercial and residential users, water supply utilities, and public officials.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Verify two point-of-use drinking water technologies that treat intentionally introduced contaminants in drinking water supplies for application by commercial and residential users, water supply utilities, and public officials.	✔ Goal Met

APG 4.20 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Verify two treatment technologies for application in buildings by commercial and residential users, utilities, and public officials to treat contaminants in drinking water supplies.			2	2					Verifications
Prepare ETV evaluations on at least 5 new technologies for detection, containment, or decontamination of chemical/biological contaminants in buildings to help workers select safe alternatives.			5	10					Verifications
Through SBIR awards, support as least three new technologies/methods to decontaminate HVAC systems in smaller commercial buildings or decontaminate valuable or irreplaceable materials.			3	4					Techs/ Methods
Prepare technical guidance for building owners and facility managers on methods/strategies to minimize damage to buildings from intentional introduction of biological/chemical contaminants.			9/30/04	9/30/04					Guidance
A restricted access database of EPA experts with knowledge, expertise, and experience for use by EPA to rapidly assess health and ecological impacts focused on safe buildings and water security.			1	1					Database
Risk assessment toolbox to predict and reduce the consequences of chemical/biological attacks in U.S. cities.					1	1			Toolbox
Technical guidance for water system owners and operators on methods/strategies for minimizing damage from intentional introduction of iological/chemical contaminants.					09/30/05	09/30/05			Tech. Guidance
Water system-related case studies that provide a spectrum of contingency planning situations and responses, including one specifically focused on the National Capital area.					09/30/05	09/30/05			Case Studies

APG 4.20 Homeland Security Research *(continued)*

APG 4.20 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Comprehensive guidance document for building owners and managers on restoration of buildings after terrorist contamination with biological or chemical hazards.							1	1	Guidance
Guidance document for emergency and remedial response personnel and water utility operators for the restoration of water systems after terrorist contamination with biological or chemical hazards.							1	1	Guidance
Comprehensive guidance package including data, methodologies, and other risk assessment tools that will assist emergency responders in establishing remediation goals at incident sites.							1	1	Guidance

Background: EPA's homeland security research provides appropriate, effective, and rapid risk assessment guidelines and technologies to help decision-makers prepare for, detect, contain, and decontaminate building and water treatment systems against which chemical and/or biological attacks have been directed. The Agency intends to expand the state of the knowledge of potential threats, as well as its response capabilities, by assembling and evaluating private sector tools and capabilities so that preferred response approaches can be identified, promoted, and evaluated for future use by first responders, decision-makers, and the public. This APG will provide guidance documents for the restoration of buildings and water systems and the establishment of remediation goals. These products will enable first responders to better deal with threats to the public and the environment posed by the intentional release of toxic or infectious materials.

Discontinued APG: Reduce use of highly toxic pesticides

		Status
In 2006	Decrease occurrence of residues of carcinogenic and cholinesterase-inhibiting neurotic pesticides on foods eaten by children from their average 1994-1996 levels.	APG and Measure discontinued

Performance Measures: Reduce occurrence of residues on a core set of 19 foods eaten by children relative to detection levels for those foods reported in 1994-1996.

Percent occurrence of residues of FQPA priority pesticides (organophosphates and carbamates) were to be based on samples of children's foods in baseline years 94-96. Baseline percentages were to be estimated from a composite sample of children's food. In 2005, EPA discovered that the pesticides and foods surveyed by USDA change each year, thereby invalidating annual comparisons. Consequently, EPA determined that this metric cannot be used to characterize the program's performance and is no longer collecting or reporting these data. While this performance measure will no longer appear in the Agency's Annual Plans or Performance and Accountability Reports, EPA has developed a new measure of pesticide blood levels under Objective 4.1 that adequately measures the programs human health outcomes. EPA will begin reporting data on this measure in 2007.

Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Improve environmental performance through compliance with environmental requirements, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Protect human health and the environment by encouraging innovation and providing incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship.

Objective 1: Improve Compliance

By 2008, maximize compliance to protect human health and the environment through compliance assistance, compliance incentives, and enforcement by achieving a 5 percent increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated, and achieving a 5 percent increase in the number of regulated entities making improvements in environmental management practices.

APG 5.1 Compliance Assistance		Status
In 2006	Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve Environmental Management Practices, and reduce pollutants.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve Environmental Management Practices, and reduce pollutants.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 5.1 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance.					50	51	50	74	Percentage
Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution, as a result of EPA assistance.					25	13	15	28	Percentage

Background: The FY 2005 baseline for the percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance is 51%. The FY 2005 baseline for the percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution as a result of EPA compliance assistance is 13%.

APG 5.2 Compliance Incentives		Status
In 2006	Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving EMP.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving EMP.	✔ Goal Met

APG 5.2 Compliance Incentives *(continued)*

APG 5.2 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audit agreements.					*0.25 million*	*1.9 million*	*0.4 million*	*0.05 million*	*Pounds*
Facilities voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations with reduced or no penalty as a result of EPA self-disclosure policies.	500	848	500	969					Facilities

Background: The FY 2005 baseline for pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of audit agreements is 1.9 million pounds of pollutants.

Explanation of the Missed FY 2006 Goal: Pollutant reductions through compliance incentives vary widely from year to year based on a small number of audit settlements. In FY 2006, the Agency did not meet the performance target for the pounds of pollutants reduced as a result of audits because fewer facilities reporting large pollutant reductions chose to participate in this voluntary compliance incentive program in FY 2006 than initially anticipated when the Agency set our 0.4 million pound target.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 5.3 Monitoring and Enforcement

		Status
In 2006	Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve EMP.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 5.3 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Millions of pounds of pollutants required to be reduced through enforcement actions settled this fiscal year.(core optional)	300	600	350	1,000					M pounds
Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)					*300*	*1,100*	*450*	*890*	*million pounds*
Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring that pollution be reduced, treated, or eliminated.					*30*	*28.8*	*30*	*Data Avail FY 2008*	*Percentage*
Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices.					*60*	*72.5*	*65*	*82*	*Percentage*
Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations.					10	19	25	16	*Percentage*

APG 5.3 Monitoring and Enforcement *(continued)*

APG 5.3 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices as a result of concluded enforcement actions (i.e., injunctive relief and SEPs)					4 billion	10 billion	4.1 billion	5.0 billiion	Dollars
Percent of concluded enforcement actions that require an action that results in environmental benefits and/or changes in facility management or information practices.	75	63	75	83					Percent

Background: The FY 2003-2005 rolling average baseline for pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated is 900,000,000 pounds of pollutants. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of enforcement cases requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated is 28.8%. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of enforcement actions requiring environmental management practice (EMP) improvements is 72.5%. The FY 2005 baseline for the percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations is 19%. The FY 2003-2005 rolling average baseline for dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices is $5,900,000,000.

Explanation of the Missed FY 2006 Goal: While the absolute number of facilities that reported taking complying actions went from 947 in FY2005 to 1,234 in FY2006, EPA did not meet the target for percentage of facilities. In order to present a more complete picture of actions taken, the Agency plans to expand the type of corrective actions reported to include those which occur after the inspector leaves and prior to an enforcement action. EPA plans to re-evaluate the appropriateness of this measure for specific programs.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

Objective 2: Improve Environmental Performance Through Pollution Prevention and Innovation

By 2008, improve environmental protection and enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public through the adoption of pollution prevention and sustainable practices that include the design of products and manufacturing processes that generate less pollution, the reduction of regulatory barriers, and the adoption of results-based, innovative, and multimedia approaches.

APG 5.4 Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams		Status
In 2006	Reduce pollution in business operations.	Data Avail FY 2008
In 2005	Reduce pollution in business operations.	Data Avail FY 2007
In 2004	Reduce pollution in business operations.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 5.4 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Number of pounds reduced (in millions) in generation of priority list chemicals from 2001 baseline of 84 million pounds.			*1.2*	*1.0*	*1.2*	*Data Avail FY 2007*	*1.2*	*Data Avail FY 2008*	*Million Pounds*

APG 5.4 Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams *(continued)*

Background: In FY 2001, the baseline of priority chemicals in waste streams was established at 88 million pounds. The FY 2008 goal is a reduction of 8.8 million pounds (10%).

Explanation of Missed FY 2004 Goal: As of August 2006, actual reductions reported for FY 2004 totaled 941,000 pounds against the target of 1,200,000 pounds. TRI, NPEP's measurement tool, is highly influenced by external factors such as industrial production. When industrial production increases, TRI releases and waste stream numbers tend to increase.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

APG 5.5 Reduction of Industrial / Commercial Chemicals		Status
In 2006	Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and municipal solid wastes.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 5.5 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percent reduction in Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reported toxic chemical releases at Federal Facilities.							40	N/A	Percent Releases (Cum)
Percent reduction in both Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) chemical releases to the environment from the business sector per unit of production ("Clean Index")					20	N/A	28	N/A	Percent Releases (Cum)
Percent reduction in TRI chemicals in production-related wastes generated by the business sector per unit of production ("Green Index").					10	N/A	14	N/A	Percent Waste (Cum)
Reduction of TRI non-recycled waste (normalized)	200	622	200	106	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Million lbs
Millions of dollars saved through reductions in pollution.					$134	N/A	$170	N/A	Million Dollars (Cum)
Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved.					1.5	N/A	1.5	N/A	Billion Gallons
Billions of BTUs of energy conserved.					143	N/A	175	N/A	BTUs (Cum)

APG 5.5 Reduction of Industrial / Commercial Chemicals *(continued)*

Background: The baseline for the TRI non-recycled wastes measure is the amount of non-recycled wastes in 2001 reported FY 2003. The baseline for eco-friendly detergents is 0 formulations in 1997. The baseline for the alternative feed stocks / processes measure is zero in 2000. The baseline for the quantity of hazardous chemicals / solvents measures is zero pounds in the year 2000. The baseline for the hospitals measure is zero in FY 2001. The baseline reference point for reductions of pollution and conservation of BTUs and water will be zero for 2003. The baseline for money saved will be 2003. The baseline for reduction in CO2 will be zero for 1996. The baseline for the Clean and Green Index would be 2001 levels. The baseline for chemical releases is 2001 level. The baseline for chemical production related wastes is 2001 level. Note: Several output measures were changed to internal-only reporting status in 2005. Annual Performance measures under development for EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program for the FY 2006 Annual Performance Plan.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: The Pollution Prevention program no longer collects data on these performance measures and are developing new metrics under the PART process that are "intervention-based", which track results of the program's direct interactions with its business, government, and institutional customers and provide more useful data on program performance and management. Therefore this goal is not met due to data collection interruption. Delayed 2004 data from EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting system made available in FY 2006 indicated that (after controlling for production changes in the U.S. manufacturing sector) while 106 million pounds of non-recycled TRI wastes were reduced in 2004—a 1.8 percent reduction from 2003 levels—the program still fell shy of its FY 2004 target of a 2 percent decline. Due to the difficulty in making a sufficient causal connection between Pollution Prevention (P2) program activities and changes reported in TRI, the Pollution Prevention Program stopped using that performance measure in FY 2005 and has moved away from TRI-based measures in its performance measures currently under development.

APG 5.6 Innovation Activities		Status
In 2006	Performance Track members collectively will meet targets for annual performance improvement targets for water use, energy use, materials use, nonhazardous solid waste, air releases, and discharges to water.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Performance Track members collectively will achieve an annual reduction of 600 million gallons in water use; 2.5 million MMBTUs in energy use; 15,000 tons of solid waste; 6,000 tons of air releases; 10,000 tons in water discharges; and 15,000 tons of materials compared with 2001 results.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 5.6 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Specific annual reductions in six media/resource areas: water use, energy use, solid waste, air releases, water discharges, & materials use.					6	1			media reduction
Reduce 3.5 billion gallons of water use; 15.5 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,000 tons of materials use; 440,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.							6	3	media reduction

Background: For Performance Track, the baseline year is 2001. Performance will be measured against the 2001 baseline annual reduction of 475 M gallons of water conserved, 0.24 MMBTUs of energy conserved, 150,000 tons of solid waste reduced, 1,113 tons of air emissions reduced, 6,870 tons of water discharged, and -2,154 tons of materials reduced.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: Performance Track is a voluntary program. It is difficult to set annual targets in this area because EPA does not control which companies choose to participate or their which kinds of media reductions they will pursue. The program missed its FY 2006 target, but this is not an indicator of fewer positive results. Aggregate results are heavily impacted by large facilities whose use of materials can be orders of magnitude higher than other participants in the program. Negative results at handful of large facilities significantly impacts the overall result.

Objective 3: Build Tribal Capacity

Through 2008, assist all federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

APG 5.7 Tribal Environmental Baseline/Environmental Priorities		Status
In 2006	Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.	✗ Goal Not Met

APG 5.7 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Increase Tribes' ability to develop environmental program capacity by ensuring that Federally recognized tribes have access to an environmental presence.					90	96	96	90.4	% Tribes
Develop or integrate EPA and interagency data systems to facilitate the use of EPA's Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture (TPEA) information in setting environmental priorities.					5	6	10	11	Systems
Eliminate data gaps for environmental conditions for major water, land, and air environmental programs as determined through the availability of information in the EPA TPEA.					5	5	13	14	% Data Gaps
Increase implementation of environmental programs in Indian country as determined by program delegations, approvals, or primacies issued to tribes and direct implementation activities by EPA.					159	233	237	264	Programs
Increase the number of EPA-approved quality assurance plans for tribal environmental monitoring and assessment activities. (Baseline 243)					271	321	328	378	Plans
Increase percent of EPA agreements with Tribes that reflect holistic (multimedia) program integration and traditional use of natural resources.					5	102	104	80	% Agreements
Percent of Tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans (cumulative).			*18*	*26*	*39*	*33*	*39*	*33*	*% Tribes*
Percent of Tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).			*5*	*28*	*44*	*47*	*48*	*42*	*% Tribes*

APG 5.7 Tribal Environmental Baseline/Environmental Priorities *(continued)*

APG 5.7 Performance Measures*	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring (cumulative).			*20*	*44*	*25*	*29*	*30*	*30.8*	*% Tribes*
Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars.					*11.1*	*12.3*	*12.4*	*13.7*	*Programs*

Background: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding. These entities are the ones for which environmental assessments of their lands will be conducted. Consistent with EPA's Indian Policy, the Agency works with tribes to provide them with the capacity and tools to protect the environment and public health in Indian country.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: EPA fell short of its target for assisting tribes to obtain an environmental due to resource constraints and other challenges. The Agency also did not meet its targets for multimedia program integration and approved multimedia workplans because some tribes are continuing to focus on a single media program or area. EPA's efforts to reach out to smaller, less advantaged tribes was a factor in not meeting the percentage of tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs.

* Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) measures are italicized.

Objective 4: Enhance Science and Research

Through 2008, strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.

RESEARCH APG 5.8 New Technologies		Status
In 2006	Provide appropriate and credible performance information about new, commercial-ready environmental technology that influences users to purchase effective environmental technology in the U.S. and abroad.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2005	Complete 15 verifications and two testing protocols for a program cumulative total of 280 verifications and 83 testing protocols for new environmental technologies so that, by 2009, appropriate and credible performance information about new, commercial-ready environmental technology is available that influences users to purchase effective environmental technology in the US and abroad.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Verify 35 air, water, greenhouse gas, and monitoring technologies so that States, technology purchasers, and the public will have highly credible data and performance analyses on which to make technology selection decisions.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Develop 10 testing protocols and completed 40 technology verifications for a cumulative Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program total of 230 to aid industry, states, and consumers in choosing effective technologies to protect the public and environment from high risk pollutants.	✔ Goal Met

APG 5.8 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Verify and provide information to States, technology purchasers, and the public on 40 air, water, pollution prevention and monitoring technologies for an ETV programmatic total of 230 verifications.	40	40							verifications

RESEARCH
APG 5.8 New Technologies *(continued)*

APG 5.8 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Complete an additional 10 stakeholder approved and peer-reviewed test protocols in all environmental technology categories under ETV, and provide them to international testing organizations.	10	10							protocols
Through the ETV program, verify the performance of 35 commercial-ready environmental technologies.			35	35					verifications
Verifications completed					15	15			verifications
Testing protocols completed					2	2			protocols
Percent of respondents to survey of vendors of ETV-verified technologies stating that ETV information positively influenced sales and/or vendor innovation.							60	0	Percent Respondents

Background: Actual environmental risk reduction can be directly related to performance and effectiveness of environmental technologies purchased and used. Private sector technology developers produce almost all the new technologies purchased in the U.S. and around the world. Purchasers and permitters of environmental technologies need an independent, objective, high quality source of performance information in order to make more informed decisions; and vendors with innovative, improved, faster, and cheaper environmental technologies need a reliable source of independent evaluation to be able to penetrate the environmental technology market. EPAs Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program develops testing protocols for, and verifies the effectiveness of, new environmental technologies. EPA has designed surveys of vendors, purchasers, and permitters to determine ETV's impact on 1) vendor sales and technology innovation, 2) purchase decisions, and 3) permitting/regulatory-related decisions. The surveys will also attempt to gather information that can be used to assess vendor satisfaction with the verification process, the value placed on verification by vendors and others, and that will quantify any added efficiencies or benefits (either cost or time) that verification provides to innovative technologies entering the environmental marketplace. The information collected during the surveys will allow the ETV program to further confirm its valuable role in encouraging the use of improved environmental technologies, as well as provide information that can be used to refine or redirect future verification efforts. These surveys are complemented by an ongoing Web site survey designed to assess customer satisfaction with ETV's web site, as well as ongoing efforts to develop additional case studies highlighting various potential impacts, or outcomes, associated with the use of verified technologies.

Explanation of Missed FY 2006 Goal: The environmental technology verification program (ETV) committed to provide appropriate and credible performance information about new, commercial-ready environmental technology that influences users to purchase effective environmental technology in the United States and abroad. This commitment was to be assessed by the percentage of respondents to survey vendors of ETV-verified technologies stating that ETV information positively influenced sales and/or vendor information. However, the measurement of this goal was discontinued due to poor contractor performance. This work will not be resumed.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures: Detailed Results FY 2003–FY 2006 Enabling and Support Programs

ESP-1 Energy Consumption Reduction		Status
In 2006	As required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA will achieve a 2% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.	Data Avail 2007

ESP-1 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004[8]		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.			16	17	20	25	2	Data Avail 2007	Percent

Background: For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 341,123 BTUs per square foot.

ESP-2 Information Exchange Network		Status
In 2006	Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	Decision makers have access to the environmental data that EPA collects and manages to make sound environmental decisions while minimizing the reporting burden on data providers.	✗ Goal Not Met

ESP-2 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
States using the Central Data Exchange (CDX) to send data to EPA.	46	49							States
Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data. The baseline is 70 data flows.					12	22	29	32	Systems
Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA.					20,000	45,000	47,000	62,000	Users

ESP-2 Information Exchange Network *(continued)*									
In preparation for increasing the exchange of information through CDX, implement four data standards in 13 major systems and develop four additional standards in 2003.	8	7							Data Standards
Number of private sector and local government entities, such as water authorities, will use CDX to exchange environmental data with EPA.			2,000	7,050					Entities
CDX offers online data exchange for all major national systems by the end of FY 2004.			13	13					Systems
Number of states using CDX as the means by which they routinely exchange environmental data with two or more EPA media programs or Regions.			46	49					States
Background: The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001.									

ESP-3 Information Security		Status
In 2006	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.	✔ Goal Met

ESP-3 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.	75	75	75	91	75	90	100	100	Percent
Percent of intrusion detection monitoring sensors installed and operational.	75	75	75	100					Percent
Background: In FY 2002, the Agency started planning an effort to expand and strengthen its information security infrastructure.									

ESP-4 Fraud Detection and Deterrence		Status
In 2006	In 2006, the OIG will improve public confidence and integrity in EPA program operations by detecting and preventing fraud, abuse and breaches of security.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	In 2005, the OIG will improve Agency business and operations by identifying 800 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 220 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.	✔ Goal Met
In 2004	In 2004, the OIG will improve Agency business and operations by identifying 240 recommendations, contributing to potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 100 actions for greater efficiency and effectiveness, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing the risk of loss or integrity.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2003	In 2003, the OIG will improve Agency business and program operations by identifying 155 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 75 actions for better business operations, and 50 criminal, civil or administrative actions reducing the risk of loss or integrity.	✔ Goal Met

ESP-4 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target[9]	Actual	
Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.	50	83	80	108	80	125	80	121	Actions
Number of improved business practices and systems.			100	133	220	724			Improvements
Number of business recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.	155	312	240	390	800	1,119			Recommendations
Return on the annual dollar investment in the OIG.	150	856	150	48	150	285			Percent

Background: In FY 2005, the OIG established a baseline of 83 criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.

ESP-5 Audit and Advisory Services		Status
In 2006	In 2006, the OIG will contribute to human health and environmental quality through audits, evaluations, advisory services, inspections, and investigations for improved Agency business practices, accountability, and performance.	✔ Goal Met
In 2005	In 2005, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 95 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 23 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 45 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.	✗ Goal Not Met
In 2004	In 2004, the OIG will improve environmental quality and human health by identifying 80 recommendations, risks, or best practices; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 18 environmental risks; and 42 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.	✔ Goal Met
In 2003	In 2003, the OIG will improve environmental quality and human health by identifying 80 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 20 environmental risks, and 60 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.	✔ Goal Met

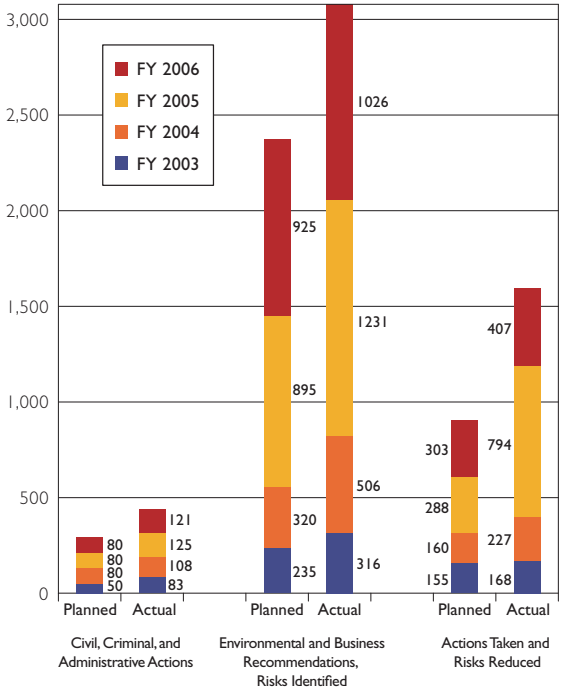
ESP-5 Audit and Advisory Services *(continued)*

ESP-5 Performance Measures	FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		Unit
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target[10]	Actual	
Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.							303	407	Actions
Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.							925	1024	Recommendations
Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget from audits and investigations.							150	1100	Percentage
Number of environmental risks reduced.	20	92	18	45	23	35	*[10]		Risks
Number of environmental actions.	60	185	42	49	45	35	*[10]		Improvements
Number of environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.	80	485	80	116	95	112	**[10]		Recommendations

Background: In FY 2005, the OIG established a revised baseline of 564 environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction; 885 environmental and business risks or recommendations identified for corrective action; and 150% in potential dollar return on investment as a percentage of OIG budget, from savings, questioned costs, fines, recoveries, and settlements.

EPA's OIG Helps Improve Agency Management, Accountability, and Program Operations

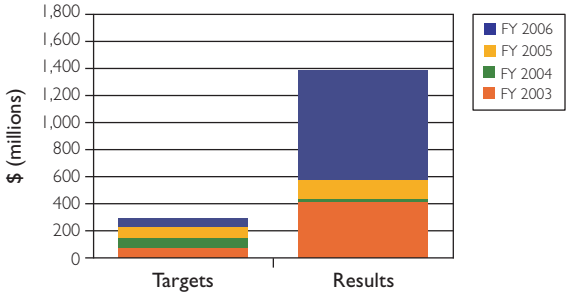
Data obtained from OIG information systems, IGOR and PMRS.



There is a time lag between when the recommendations are made, and when actions are eventually taken, resulting in a "bunching effect" in FY 2006. We believe that what we are seeing now is a delayed ripple effect of a greater number of actions being taken in FY 2006, from the large cumulative number of recommendations reported in current and previous years.

OIG Questioned Costs, Efficiencies, Savings, Fines, and Recoveries from OIG Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Investigations

Data obtained from OIG information systems, IGOR and PMRS.



The degree by which the OIG exceeded its target for Monetary Return on Investment was due to these extraordinary occurrences: questioned costs and efficiencies including $67 million from audits of grants to the state of Alaska and its grantees; $39 million in cost efficiencies from a financial audit of undistributed funds, and $639 million in cost efficiencies associated with program evaluation findings about Superfund Special Accounts and Unliquidated Obligations where funds could be recertified for use in the program. The $639 million in cost efficiencies was the largest individual audit amount, by far, the OIG ever reported.

PART Measures Without Corresponding FY 2006 Goals

EPA and OMB established the annual and efficiency measures included on this table through PART Assessments. These measures will be incorporated into EPA's budget and GPRA documents, including the PAR, as data becomes available. The column titled "Data Available" provides the most current estimate for the date EPA expects to report on each measure.

PART Program	PART Measure	Status	Data Available
Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change			
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Percent reduction in time (days) per certificate approval for large engines (nonroad, ci, Heavy duty gas and diesel engines)	Collecting Data	FY 2012
Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOx, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent.	Under Development	TBD
Toxic Air Pollutants—Regulations and Regional Support	Tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer and noncancer risk) emissions reduced per total cost ($).	Under Development	TBD
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Percent improvement in customer satisfaction and product usefulness survey score.	Under Development	TBD
Acid Rain Program	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources. (New in FY 2006)	Progress Tracked Triennially	FY 2007
Acid Rain Program	Percent change in average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentrations reduced.	Progress Tracked Triennially	FY 2007
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water			
Alaska Native Villages	Percent of Alaska rural and Native Households with drinking water and wastewater systems.	Under Development	TBD
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Contaminant Candidate List Decisions.	Under Development	TBD
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Six Year Review Decisions.	Under Development	TBD
Drinking Water Research	Use of Drinking Water Research Program's Contaminant Candidate List research products by the Office of Water and other key clients.	Under Development	TBD
Drinking Water Research	Use of Drinking Water Research Program's Six Year Review research products by the Office of Water and other key clients.	Under Development	TBD
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Average funding (millions of dollars) per project initiating operations.	Collecting Data	FY 2008
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Number of people served by projects that protect or restore waterbody uses that impact human health per million dollars of CWSRF assistance.	Collecting Data	FY 2008
Public Water System Supervision Grant Program & Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Dollars per community water system In compliance with health-based drinking water standards.	Collecting Data	FY 2008
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, Underground Injection Control, Public Water System Supervision	People receiving drinking water in compliance with health-based drinking water standards per million dollars (federal and state).	Collecting Data	FY 2008

PART Program	PART Measure	Status	Data Available
Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration			
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Cleanups complete (3-year rolling average) per total cleanup dollars.	Finalizing Baseline	TBD
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Facilities under control (permitted) per total permitting costs.	Developing Targets	TBD
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Tons of municipal solid waste recycled over total net costs of recovery.	Under Development	TBD
Superfund Remedial Action	Superfund NPL sites with human exposures under control per million dollars.	Under Development	TBD
Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems			
Brownfields Revitalization	Acres of brownfields property made ready for reuse.	Under Development	TBD
Brownfields Revitalization	Acres of brownfields made ready for reuse per million dollars.	Under Development	TBD
Human Health Research	Average score of customer satisfaction survey for use of Human Health Program methods, models and data	Under Development	TBD
Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship			
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated per FTE.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pollutant impact.	Under Development	FY 2008
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollutant reduction per FTE.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Reduction in recidivism.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Change in behavior to use Improved Management practices.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Percent of violators committing subsequent violations.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Number of enforcement actions taken (Federal + State) per million dollars of costs (Federal + State).	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Percent of compliance actions taken as a result of inspection/enforcement.	Under Development	FY 2007
EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Pounds of priority chemicals reduced in waste streams per federal and private sector costs.	Under Development	FY 2008
EPA Environmental Education	Ratio of number of students/teachers that have improved environmental knowledge per total dollars expended.	Under Development	FY 2008

NOTES

1 Additional annual performance goals and metrics tracking sulfur and nitrogen deposition and sulfate and nitrate ambient concentration were developed and approved for EPA's Acid Rain program through a PART assessment. These metrics have triennial rather than annual targets with the next report date scheduled for FY 2007. The full text of the additional metrics is available in the supplemental table, "PART Measures with Data Availability beyond FY 2006."

2 Results for FY 2002 are available for the first time in the FY 2006 PAR. APG Statement—In FY 2002, Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction of 40%. EPA achieved a 37.6% reduction in air toxics emissions and did not meet the goal of a 40% reduction.

3 The FY 05 PAR and FY 07 Annual Plan contained estimated report dates of 2015 for FY 2005 and 2018 for FY 2006. These numbers have been revised to 2009 to reflect the Agency's data collection and processing methods.

4 The Air Toxics program met its overall target to reduce air toxics in 2003 and 2004 but did not achieve the expected level of progress on all associated annual performance measures. The first two categories saw air toxics reductions greater than those projected for FY 2003 and 2004. However, reductions for area and all other air toxics emissions were less than those projected for both years.

5 The Agency met the aggregate greenhouse gas goal for FY 2005 but did not achieve the expected level of progress on all associated annual performance measures. In FY 2005, while meeting the overall target for greenhouse gas reductions, two areas were short of their contributions to the overall target.

6 Result contributes to performance measure, 'Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.'

7 In FY 2006, the target and actual reflect both the annual plan (11) and the universe of assays (20). Note also that in FY 2006, the universe of assays increased by one (21) after EPA had set its target.

8 While these years represent a cumulative figure, FY 2006 is the first year for reporting on a new baseline.

9 In FY 2006, these PMs are merged with Audit and Advisory Services to avoid overlap, simplify data collection and streamline reporting. The "Number of improved business practices and systems" measure is merged with the "Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction". The "Number of business recommendations, risks, and best practices identified" measure is merged with the "Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action".

10 *In FY 2006, these PMs are combined with the "Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction" measure in order to avoid overlap, simplify data collection and streamline reporting.

**In FY 2006, this measure is combined with the "Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action" measure in order to avoid overlap, simplify data collection and streamline reporting.